

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 9.



THE LATE NELSON MORRIS

NELSON MORRIS PASSES AWAY

Death of the Last of America's Great Pioneer Packers

Nelson Morris, the last of the three great founders of the American packinghouse industry, is dead. He was the pioneer packer on the site of Chicago's world-famous Packingtown, and he was the last of the "Big Three"—P. D. Armour, G. F. Swift and Nelson Morris—to depart from the scene of his great work.

Besides having founded one of the greatest of our meat packing enterprises, Nelson Morris was the first great exporter of American cattle. Indeed, his ranch and cattle interests were proportionate in magnitude to his packing house investments. He was almost as much cattleman as packer, and in both fields he was beloved by everybody as he loved everybody.

The Friend of Cattleman and Packer.

He was truly the friend of the cattle-raiser, as he was the friend of the packer. There are plenty of instances in the annals of both industries to prove his right to the title. But none begrudged him the universal esteem with which he was regarded. He earned it. He is gone, and he will be universally mourned.

He died on Tuesday morning at his old home in Chicago, the family mansion which he built in the early days, and which he had occupied ever since. Surrounded by his family and the closest of his friends, he passed away quietly and peacefully. His wife, the faithful and adored companion of forty-four years of struggle and triumph, was left, with two sons and as many daughters, to mourn his passing.

His sons had already taken up his work. With characteristic foresight he had provided for all contingencies, and though his death was a great personal grief and a shock to the packinghouse world, it did not cause the slip of a single cog in the great business mechanism he had founded and helped to extend over a great part of the globe.

It was as he would have wished. The great Morris enterprises are his monument.

Mr. Morris had not been well for some months, especially since his return from his winter home in Southern California, where he and Mrs. Morris were accustomed to spend a portion of every winter. For some time he had not been seen in his accustomed tours of the Chicago packinghouse district, and for several days had been in a very low condition at his home. His death was due to heart failure, aggravated by internal troubles to which a man of his age and former activities would naturally be subject.

Helped to Make Industry What It Is.

It has been appropriately said that Nelson Morris was the type of man that has made Chicago the great commercial center it is. He was even more typical of the founders of America's greatest food industry. Starting with nothing, he built up one of the greatest industrial enterprises of the times, and while doing it he helped others to do the same. He did not build at the expense of rivals; he helped his competitors, gave a friendly hand and sometimes a saving hand where it was most needed.

He was one of those men who have made the packinghouse business one of the most honestly-conducted as well as the greatest of modern industries—though the public has been falsely taught to think the opposite. The

chief article in his creed was to help others as he had been helped in the days of his own need.

Nelson Morris was born in Hechingen, Germany, January 7, 1840. His birthplace was in the heart of the Black Forest. His parents were people of means and standing, but misfortunes befell them in his early youth. They became exiles as a result of the revolutionary movement to unite the Black Forest with Switzerland, the same in which Carl Schurz was banished, and they remained in exile until in later years their son, with the first available funds at his disposal, restored to them their old home and secured for them the right to end their days in peace and safety.

It was at the age of eleven that Nelson Morris landed in Philadelphia, an emigrant without a dollar or a friend. He walked to New York, and secured his first employment as a charcoal hauler at Lakeville, Conn., at \$5 per month and board. Later he worked his way to Buffalo on a canal boat, then on a lake schooner as far as Michigan City, Indiana, from which place he plodded through the remaining miles of sand to Chicago.

His first employment in Chicago was in caring for animals at the old Myrick stock yards at 29th street and Cottage Grove avenue, his employer being John B. Sherman. It is said of him that the day Sherman gave him a job he had decided to work his way back East, thinking there was nothing for him in Chicago. But before he had worked for Sherman a month he had caught sight of his future, the future which was to make him one of the kings of a great industry.

Began to Trade at an Early Age.

He early developed talent as a trader in livestock. At the age of 15 he began to buy hogs, and a year later had embarked in the cattle business. He suffered more than one early reverse, but stuck manfully to his task. Many times he was hard hit financially by failure of those he helped or trusted, but his grit was equal to all emergencies. He never gave up, and he always came out on top.

His first packinghouse he started at the age of 22, in the early days of the civil war. He had had some painful experiences in shipping cattle, the beginnings of what was later to be the greatest cattle exporting business in the world. But his first great success was the obtaining of a contract from the federal government to supply the Union army with cattle and beef. One contract called for 20,000 head of cattle for the Eastern armies, and he had besides a contract to supply all the beef for the army in the West. He "made good" on these contracts, and they were the foundation of his rapid progress thereafter to the estate of a packinghouse king and a cattle baron.

After the civil war, in 1865, when the Union Stock Yards were established at their present location, Nelson Morris was the first to build a packing plant there. It was the forerunner of the great Packingtown of today. The little slaughtering establishment he put up then has now expanded into an enterprise covering 30 acres, with 40 buildings and a capacity for killing 5,000 cattle, 1,000 calves, 10,000 hogs and 10,000 sheep daily. But this is only one of the chain of Morris plants,

which extend to St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, and include also more than 200 branch houses all over the world, doing a business close to a hundred millions a year.

The livestock enterprises of Nelson Morris are almost a separate field of endeavor and achievement. He was one of the great land and cattle owners of the country. He not only killed cattle and packed meat, but he was a great breeder and raiser of meat animals, and as has been said a great exporter of meat on the hoof. He had a ranch of 300,000 acres in Texas, another of 30,000 acres in Indiana and a third almost as large in Nebraska. He was the greatest feeder of distillery cattle in the world, as well as the pioneer in this particular branch of cattle feeding.

Was Interested in Many Enterprises.

The investments of Mr. Morris in other American enterprises and industries were very large. He was at one time the largest holder of Chicago street railway stock, and was the owner of enough stock in more than one great railway system to entitle him to a place on its directorate. But he stuck to his meat and cattle business, and contented himself with allowing the placing of his name on a score of bank directorates and financial concerns in which he had a large share.

His personal fortune is variously estimated at from \$20,000,000 to \$50,000,000. He was the president of the Fairbank Canning Company as well as of Morris & Company and various subsidiary packing concerns, and was heavily interested in many auxiliary enterprises in which he did not allow the use of his name as a director.

Mr. Morris was married in 1863 to Miss Sarah Vogel, of Chicago. Their devotion to each other for the 44 years of their life together was one of the things most talked-of wherever they were known. Nelson Morris was notably averse to posing before the camera, and few good portraits of him remain as a result. But he could always be induced to stand for a snap-shot if the picture took in Mrs. Morris also.

He leaves four children, two sons and two daughters. A fifth child did not survive. The eldest son is Edward Morris, who succeeds his father at the head of the business. Ira Nelson Morris is vice-president of the Morris company. The two daughters are Mrs. M. L. Rothschild and Mrs. Henry C. Schwab.

The charities of Nelson Morris were many, but no one other than his executors know how many. He loved to work in a quiet way, and it is probable that scores of the kind acts he has done will never be known. This is true particularly of the men he has helped in the cattle and livestock commission business, as well as in the meat trade. His heart was as big as his body.

Honors Shown to the Dead.

The funeral services were held at the Abraham Lincoln Center, one of the institutions Mr. Morris helped to support, on Thursday afternoon, and the body was interred at Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago. When his death became known on Tuesday flags all over the Yards and Packingtown were put at half-mast and remained so. The funeral exercises were attended by representative men of the packing world and men of prominence in all walks of life.

(Concluded on page 42.)

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS CALL AN EXTRA SESSION

A special meeting of the Inter-State Cotton-Seed Crushers' Association has been called by the Executive Committee of the Association, to be held early in September at New Orleans to consider the bad handling of export cottonseed meal by transportation companies in foreign ports. The question of taking steps to secure a reduction in the prohibitive tariff imposed recently by Austria-Hungary on American cottonseed oil will also be considered.

This action was decided on at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association held on Monday at New Orleans. It is the first time on record that the officers of the Association have felt it necessary to call the entire membership of the body in special session, and indicates the committee's view of the gravity of the situation. Heretofore, such matters have been left to the Executive Committee for action, and the committee has used its discretion. In this instance, it is believed that more can be accomplished by calling the entire membership into conference.

At its meeting this week the committee considered the recommendation of a successor to Hon. J. L. Benton as special agent of the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate cottonseed products markets abroad. Fielding Wallace, of Augusta, Georgia, secretary of the Georgia Association, had been suggested, but he declined for business reasons to permit the use of his name. Other names suggested did not in the opinion of the committee meet the requirements of this important government post. As it was the desire of the committee to secure the appointment of the best man possible for the position, action was postponed for a short time. It is hoped to secure the consent of some one to accept the place who will in every respect meet the requirements of the situation. The

Department will appoint the man suggested by the Association.

The committee has asked Chief Carson of the Bureau of Manufactures and former Special Agent Benton to address the special session at New Orleans. The matter of the bad handling of cottonseed meal at foreign ports was brought up in one of Special Agent Benton's reports to the Bureau of Manufactures while he was in Holland. It was printed in The National Provisioner at the time, and caused widespread comment. President Woodall, of the Texas Association, issued a special bulletin on the subject, which affects Texas mills and exporters perhaps more vitally than those of any other state.

Mr. Benton's Report on Meal Abuses.

The conditions complained of are revealed in that portion of Mr. Benton's report in which he said:

The American manufacturer would not recognize his meal when placed in the warehouse on this side. But after a careful investigation I do not see that the manufacturer can assist much. The bag should be better sewn, especially for export meal. It should be sewn twice, especially if the average size cotton thread is used. About 20 per cent. of the bags are open at the end, and by the time they reach the warehouse 40 per cent. of the meal is scattered. The worst damage is from torn bags, but this is not the fault of the manufacturer. Those having charge of loading and unloading the vessel are responsible for the torn bags.

The captain of the boat (which Mr. Benton cites as an illustration), of course, claimed that the bags containing the meal were not good, but flour taken from the same vessel was placed in the warehouse, making an unusually neat appearance. The bag containing the flour was about the same as that containing the meal. The rate of freight on the flour was about the same as the rate on the meal. In hoisting the flour from the hold two very wide canvass bands were used: in hoisting the meal, one large rope.

(Concluded on page 28.)

CURED MEATS NOT DEFACED BY MANY STAMPS

Through the efforts of officials of the American Meat Packers' Association government meat inspection rules, which have been a hardship on packers and curers of green meats, have been modified in two important instances, in addition to other changes previously made as a result of the work of the association's officials.

Hereafter curers will not have to turn out meats so covered with inspection stamps as to injure the appearance of the product. Curers who buy green meats from other inspected houses have heretofore been compelled to show on their product not only their own inspection stamp, but also the stamp of the slaughterer.

As every portion of the carcass bears this stamp in indelible ink, this rule was a great annoyance, particularly to pork packers. It caused unfounded suspicion to be cast on products in some instances because of the differing stamps, and also tended to destroy the identity and trademark value of a certain curer's products because they bore all the way from one to three differently-numbered stamps. There have been widespread protests from curers for months on this point.

Under the modification of the rule secured by the Association but one inspection stamp will appear on each joint, that of the packer or curer who turns out the finished product.

In order that the identity of the meat may not be lost, however, the inspection numbers of both slaughterer and curer will appear. These are small and do not deface the meat as would two or more inspection legends.

The other modification secured was in the handling of cars of meats arriving with seals broken. Heretofore, such cars were held till permission was received to open them. Hereafter such cars will be released at once, after communicating with inspectors at the establishments from which the car-load was shipped.

The bulletin giving notice of these changes issued to members of the American Meat Packers' Association follows:

Curers buying green meats bearing the inspection stamp of the slaughterer and who thereafter affix their own inspection stamp are advised that at our suggestion the Bureau of Animal Industry will permit them to affix their establishment numbers only, so that such meats will bear one inspection legend but two inspected establishment numbers. Such curers are advised to write the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., for the required permission.

Also upon our suggestion, the Bureau of Animal Industry has instructed inspectors at receiving establishments to release cars having broken seals after communicating with inspectors at shipping establishments. In such cases consult your house inspector for full particulars.

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE L. MCCARTHY,
Secretary.

SWIFT BEEF FROM ARGENTINA.

Reports from London state that the first consignment of beef from the newly-acquired Swift plant in Argentina was put on the London market on August 9. Swift interests bought the big La Plata packing and refrigerating plant on the River Plate, and according to this report are now shipping Argentine beef to the British markets.

MEAT TRADE WITH CUBA.

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor show exports of meat products, cattle, cottonseed oil, etc., from the United States to Cuba for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, as compared with the fiscal year 1903, to be as follows:

	1903.	1907.
Lard	\$1,812,639	\$2,948,487
Lard compounds.....	1,060,548	1,731,427
Pork, salted or pickled.....	264,931	727,816
Bacon	345,233	618,293
Hams	542,606	607,040
Cattle	1,168,382	489,796
Cottonseed oil	43,234	232,087

TO SEPARATE CONDEMNED CATTLE.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange held a special meeting on Tuesday to consider the question of handling condemned cattle in accordance with the resolutions recently adopted favoring a more rigid ante-mortem inspection and the doing away with the injustice of losses to packers from buying diseased cattle. Heretofore packers have had to stand the loss on cattle not condemned before killing, but sent to the offal tanks by government inspectors after the packers had paid meat prices for them.

To partially remedy this injustice the commission men propose to have cattle condemned for disease on ante-mortem inspection separately slaughtered under the direction of the exchange, as lumpy-jaw cattle are now handled. This would put the responsibility on the commission men as agents of the shipper, and not cause the packer to take the responsibility and stand the loss. The exchange will vote on the plan at a special election to be held Tuesday, September 3.

TO ENFORCE STOCK SHIPPING LAW.

Work on more than 700 cases, with aggregate penalties amounting to over \$350,000, for infractions of the twenty-eight-hour livestock shipping law as applied to railroads, has been completed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and the evidence has been supplied to the Department of Justice with the request that the authorities proceed to secure the infliction of maximum penalties.

The present act, as last modified by Congress, prohibits the continuous transportation of stock for more than twenty-eight hours, except where each individual shipper may permit in writing that his stock shall be transported for not less than thirty-six hours continuously without unloading.

The roads are making the claim that the law as now framed is impossible of observance, owing to the necessities attendant on the transportation of stock. Little effort seems to have been made by some of the lines to observe the law at all. Secretary Wilson has collected a large amount of material bearing upon the situation and has reached the conclusion that there is no good reason why the act should not be rigidly applied.

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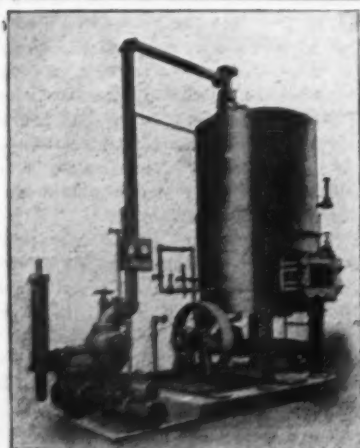
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TRADE GLEANINGS

A smokehouse belonging to J. L. Bernet at Leesport, Pa., was damaged by fire on August 19.

The plant of the Hamlin Provision Company at Pittsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire on August 22.

T. R. James & Son will rebuild its tannery at Fort Worth, Tex., recently destroyed by fire.

The Cudahy Packing Company contemplates the establishment of a branch house at Waterbury, Conn.

A slaughter house near Grand Forks, N. D., owned by Peter Westlein was destroyed by fire on August 23.

The slaughter house of Housley Brothers, near Canton, O., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$2,000.

The Nuckolls Packing Company, Pueblo, Colo., contemplates the establishment of a branch house at Denver.

The Armstrong Packing Company, Dallas, Tex., will rebuild its lard refinery which was recently destroyed by fire.

The packinghouse of Bonham & Young at Salem, N. J., was damaged by fire on August 23 to the extent of \$1,000.

The plant of the George A. Hormel Packing Company at Austin, Minn., suffered a fire loss of \$2,000 on August 28.

The branch house of the Cudahy Packing Company at Montgomery, Ala., was damaged by fire on August 25 to the extent of \$7,000.

A smokehouse connected with the establishment of Fred Lumburger at Elmira, N. Y., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$500.

Cox Brothers of Kensington, O., have purchased property at Alliance, O., and will erect this fall a large slaughter house and packing plant.

The Madison Fertilizer Company, Madison, Ga., has increased its capital stock to \$30,000, and will erect a new plant on the outskirts of the city.

The Granger Oil Mill Company of Granger, Tex., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by W. Davis, W. L. Davis and W. T. Dixon.

Meyer Amer, I. Ollian and Julius Boderman have incorporated the Reliable Leather Company of New York, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$3,000.

The Leslie Salt Company of Redwood City, Calif., has been incorporated by C. de Guigne, J. Staufer, C. F. Volkman, A. L. Whitney and Alois H. Whitney.

The Virginia Stock Farm Company of Bedford City, Va., has been incorporated by J. E. Hall, J. L. Campbell and H. G. Burks. The capital stock is \$100,000.

Fire which originated in the explosion of a boiler in the flour mill at Scranton, Pa., spread to and destroyed a warehouse belonging to Armour & Company.

The Reed Fertilizer Company of Nashville, Tenn., has purchased a ten-acre site at Cordele, Ga., upon which it will erect a fertilizer plant to cost around \$150,000.

The Globe Soap Company of Cincinnati, O., has declared its quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on first preferred stock, payable

September 16. The transfer books will close September 2.

The citizens of Wadley, Ga., are organizing a company for the purpose of erecting a cottonseed oil mill, the name of which is to be the Wadley Cotton Oil Mill Company.

The new packinghouse of the F. C. Steadman Company at Athens, Ga., has begun operations. The plant employs sixty men and has a capacity of 300 hogs and 100 head of cattle daily.

The River Tannery Company of New Westminster, B. C., has decided to increase its capital stock from \$75,000 to \$100,000, for the purpose of adding new machinery and improving plant.

A large fertilizer plant is now being erected by the Carstens Packing Company at Tacoma, Wash., to take the place of the old one, which is too small to meet the demands of the company's business.

The Muskogee Packing Company of Guthrie, Okla., and Chicago, Ill., has incorporated with \$500,000 capital. W. A. Bowater and G. A. Mason of Chicago, and G. V. Pattison of Guthrie, are the incorporators.

The Hudson Counter Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital stock, to engage in leather manufacturing, etc. President and treasurer, H. B. Whitcomb; clerk, A. F. Greenwood, both of Hudson.

The Ido Manufacturing Company of Oklahoma City, O. T., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. C. Lockhart, W. L. McCann and A. N. Talbott. The company will erect and operate a soap factory.

The Central Lubricant Company has filed articles of incorporation under the laws of Illinois to manufacture greases, oils and lubricants. The capital stock is \$2,500 and incorporators are P. J. McFarland, E. E. Hall and G. D. Hall.

James H. Payne, president of the Stony Brook Beef Company, of Graniteville, Mass., has announced that owing to the increase of business during the current year his company will declare a dividend of 5 per cent. October 5, 1907.

The Lockport Leather Board Company of Lockport, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$12,000 to manufacture and deal in leather, fiber and pulp. The incorporators are F. E. Chase, R. C. Bush, R. W. Worthing, all of Tonawanda, N. Y.

The La Fe Cattle Ranch Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock to raise and deal in cattle, sheep, hogs, etc. Albert T. Bass, Santo Domingo City, W. I.; W. L. and Lida D. Bass, of 108 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, are the incorporators.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of the Central Leather Company, payable on October 1. The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of the United States Leather Company, payable on October 1.

The stockholders of the Farmers' Cotton Oil Company of Huntsville, Ala., held a meet-

ing recently and decided to issue the balance of stock to the amount authorized by the charter, namely \$75,000. The stock to be placed on the market will be about \$25,000 and the money obtained from its sale will be expended in improvements on the plant.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. ARMY, 39 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., AUGUST 31, 1907.

—Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city during the month of October, 1907, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, September 10, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified such quantities as may be called for by this office from October 1 to October 31, 1907, inclusive, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened September 10, 1907," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

A31S7

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR, OATS, DRIED FRUIT, ETC.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., August 7, 1907.—Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the envelope: "Proposal for flour, oats, dried fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C." will be received at the Indian Office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, September 26, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with canned tomatoes, cornmeal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, feed, flour, hominy, oats and rolled oats, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash., and the postmasters at Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

C. F. LARRABEE,
Acting Commissioner.

A31S7,14

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 West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 173 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets
 East Side Market }
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

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Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
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MEAT TRADE WITH GERMANY.

In response to many inquiries concerning our trade with Germany the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce & Labor has compiled figures showing imports from Germany and exports to that country for the month of July just past, compared with the same month a year ago. In this list are included our exports of meat products to Germany, and these figures show a general falling off with few exceptions. Exports of bacon and hams were nothing, while all other meat products except salted or pickled pork show a falling off. Exports of cottonseed oil and cake and meal show a considerable in-

crease. The figures for these items are as follows:

	July, 1906.	July, 1907.
Fertilizers, tons.....	17,706	21,452
Hides and skins other than furs, lbs.....	735,221	250,900
Beef, canned, lbs.....	152,133	139,300
Beef, salted, and other cured, lbs.....	1,078,220	331,000
Tallow, lbs.....	1,469,790	851,845
Bacon, lbs.....	271,450
Hams, lbs.....	30,000
Pork, salted or pickled, lbs..	106,000	209,635
Lard, lbs.....	23,331,829	18,781,215
Lard compounds and substitutes, lbs.....	119,400	432,145
Oil and oleomargarine, lbs..	3,501,231	4,102,116
Cottonseed oil cake and meal, lbs.....	7,842,436	13,153,353
Cottonseed oil, gals.....	95,233	230,123

MEAT INSPECTOR AND ROAD TAX.

Down in Greenville, Tex., they are trying to make a federal meat inspector pay a town road tax. He refuses to pay it on the ground that he is a non-resident and a government official sent there temporarily to inspect meat plants. The mayor decided he must pay the tax, but the inspector appealed to the federal court for protection. Apparently they do not like federal inspectors down in Texas, or else Greenville is hard up for funds.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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LAST OF THE BIG THREE

The last of the three pioneer giants of the American packinghouse industry has been called to join the silent army in the Land of the Unknown. The last of the three captains-general of the foremost American industry has joined his peers, and with them now belongs to history. Philip D. Armour, Gustavus F. Swift and Nelson Morris were the central figures in one of the most remarkable chapters in the marvelous history of American develop-

ment during the second half of the nineteenth century, the birth and rapid growth of the great industrial empire of the West. Two Yankees and one German, typical of the great country and the great period, rising from comparative poverty to the pinnacle of wealth within the short range of a human life, born masters of men, indomitably courageous and progressive, ceaseless workers, ingenious organizers—in short, the very type of those men who, according to the first Napoleon's words, carry in the knapsack of the private the baton of the field-marshal.

These three big men created an American meat industry of world-wide scope out of the rather flimsy basis of the old-fashioned butcher and slaughter business. To accomplish such a result with perishable goods, the disastrous influences of time and distance had to be successfully overcome, and science coupled with mechanical genius had to be applied for the utilization of the very minutest particles of animal bodies. It is typical of American genius that the three captains-general in such revolutionary methods were self-made men without scientific training, but thoroughly qualified to recognize and practically apply the most progressive science. As the result of their work, as a lasting monument of their genius, we see the modern packinghouse with its numerous tributaries, with its mechanical, engineering and chemical accessories, and with its wonderful distributive organizations. Of course, there were and there are many others working for and contributing to the splendid final results, not a few with great individual initiative powers and successfully climbing to the very top of the ladder. But they, too, cheerfully recognize the merits of the three great pioneers.

Nelson Morris survived Philip D. Armour by six years and Gustavus F. Swift by four years. Armour was born seven years before the two others, both of whom were born in the year of 1830. None of the great trio lived up to the biblical limit of three-score-and-ten, but all three succeeded in preserving remarkable vitality beyond three-score. They all remained conspicuously democratic in their manners, faithful to old friends, thoroughly humane and truly charitable. Nelson Morris kept closest to the packinghouse, from cattle raiser to consumer, and extended his activities exceptionally in other directions. An incomparable master of all the details of his enormous business interests, he never allowed himself to be carried away by such details, nor his great foresight to be clouded. Though still vigorous, he started in time to prepare for the inevitable and to select competent successors for the great task of continuing his work. The memory of Nelson Morris will last, respected, honored, revered. He was indeed a great and a good man.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Attention was called last week in the news columns of The National Provisioner to the appeal of Chairman Taylor of the Publicity Bureau of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association for funds to carry on the publicity work of the Association for the coming year. Chairman Taylor wants \$10,000 for this work, and three-quarters of that sum must be raised by voluntary subscription. Checks may be sent to B. F. Taylor, Columbia, S. C., or to Secretary Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas:

The work of the Publicity Bureau last year demonstrated its usefulness and the wisdom of expending money for such a purpose. In the development of a home market for cottonseed oil and products may be found the chief value of publicity work at this time. The public must be educated to know the value of these products. There is a mountain of prejudice to overcome before cotton oil as a food and cotton meal as a feed will be known at their true value. The public press has shown its willingness to "spread the gospel," provided it is furnished with the ammunition. It is the bulletins of the Publicity Bureau which in a large measure provide this ammunition. Information given therein concerning the manifold household and table uses of cottonseed oil is widely and eagerly copied, as are facts concerning the value and uses of cottonseed meal. The consuming public is told things it never knew before.

It costs money to start and maintain such a campaign of education. Every man in the industry who wants his business to grow will find a contribution to this publicity fund to be money well invested.

TRADE MARK PROTECTION

Every manufacturer and merchant ought to realize the importance of informing himself concerning his rights to inventions and trademarks. Ignorance or neglect of the provisions of law regarding these matters has often led to serious loss and unnecessary trouble. Unscrupulous persons are always ready to copy your goods, style of packing, labels, brands, etc., and thus secure to themselves part of the trade which you have built up by your ingenuity and perseverance.

The present patent and trade-mark laws are liberal and enable any one exercising the proper care to guard against encroachments by unfair competition. In these matters prevention is frequently easier than cure. A proper official record or grant will in many cases act as a deterrent to would-be infringers and pirates.

But whether you have cause for complaint against an unscrupulous competitor or whether you desire to forestall his infringement of your rights, the best legal advice and assistance should be secured.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

AN OLEOMARGARINE PROCESS.

A process for the manufacture of oleomargarine according to a foreign patent is as follows: A quantity of neutral fat, such as coconut oil, margarine, etc., is heated with whey obtained in the manufacture of cheese. The heating at a temperature of from 40 deg. to 60 deg. C. is continued until the surface of the fat has become covered with a flaky or curdy layer; the aqueous portion is then run off, and the fat worked up in the usual manner. During or after the heating process the fat may receive the addition of milk, cream and coloring matter.

DETECTING FOOD COLORS.

The Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a pamphlet showing the results of experimental work done on various coloring matters with a view to establishing a definite method for their detection when used as food colors. The report is in a tabular form and deals with the solubility of the colors in various solvents, their extraction with immiscible solvents, their color reactions on dyed fibres and their reaction in aqueous solution and in concentrated sulphuric acid solution.

It was as a result of experimental work of this sort that the Secretary of Agriculture approved the regulation permitting the use of certain of these colors in food products on the ground that they were harmless.

ONE-BATH CHROME-LIQUOR ANALYSIS.

A method is suggested for the estimation of acid in one-bath chrome liquors, which is based on the action of acids on an iodide-iodate mixture. To 10 c.c. of a fresh solution of potassium iodide (10 per cent.), 0.5 gm. of potassium iodate is added in solution, and 10 c.c. of the chrome liquor are introduced. A known quantity of sodium thiosulphate solution (30 c.c.) is added, the solution diluted to 150 c.c., and boiled for 5 minutes. It is then made up to 250 c.c., filtered, and to 150 c.c., 10 c.c. of N/10 iodine solution are added and the excess titrated with sodium thiosulphate solution. From a given formula the quantity of acid is obtained, calculated as grams. S-O, in 10 c.c. of chrome liquor. The results compare very favorably with those of the gravimetric estimation and also with results obtained by Alden's method.

A MEAT PRESERVING PROCESS.

U. S. Patent No. 863,926, issued during the current month, protects a process of making preserved meat invented by Ludwig Kurz, Hagenau, Alsace Lorraine, Germany. The claim is for "the process of producing stiff preserved food, adapted to be cut into slices of regular form, consisting in salting dry

raw meat of the lean parts and chopping and seasoning same, pickling separately the sinewy and fatty parts, boiling said pickled sinewy and fatty meat, chilling it in cold water, cutting it into slices, removing therefrom the thick and still hard sinews, and boiling them in the meat broth, separating the softly boiled sinews from the broth and chipping them fine, mixing the chopped sinews with the jellied broth to form a mash, incorporating the raw, pickled and chopped up mince meat of the lean parts with the jellied broth to form a cementing mixture, and mixing the cementing mixture with the cut up slices of the pickled, cooked and cut up sinewy meat, whereby a product is obtained ready to be canned and shipped."

DETERMINATION OF FORMALDEHYDE.

The following method of carrying out the determination of formaldehyde by Blank and Finkenbinder's process is recommended: A Scheibler-Finkner calcimeter, with a graduated tube of 300 c.c. capacity, is employed. One c.c. of the formaldehyde solution of known specific gravity is placed in the side tube of the generator, 10 c.c. of hydrogen peroxide and 20 c.c. of N/1 potassium hydroxide solution being placed in the body of the generator. After bringing the water in the measuring tube to the zero mark and allowing the temperature to become constant, the solutions are gradually mixed. The volume of the liberated hydrogen is read off when the temperature of the generator vessel has again become constant. The results obtained agree well with those yielded by other methods. Satisfactory results are also obtained by substituting freshly prepared sodium peroxide solution for the hydrogen peroxide. The presence of a little alcohol in the formaldehyde solution tends to give low results unless larger quantities of hydrogen peroxide and potassium hydroxide be used. It is shown that the evolved gas consists of pure hydrogen.

MAKING TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

In the following formula for making transparent soap the alcohol is omitted, and the larger proportion of water therefore required is counteracted by the use of soda. Even the glycerin may be, if necessary, substituted by a still larger proportion of syrup. The formula is: tallow, 48 pounds; coconut oil, 42 pounds; castor oil, 60 pounds; lye, 72 deg. Tw., 90 pounds; sugar, 40 pounds; water, 42 pounds; glycerin, 10 pounds; soda, 16 pounds.

The fats are saponified by running in the lye, crutching being continued until the soap thickens. It is then covered up, and time allowed for the heat to generate through the combination of the materials. This may take place in two hours, or may not appear until four or five hours have passed, so that it may be convenient to support it by applying heat

steam, or using a water bath of about 165 deg. Fah., but this is not absolutely necessary.

When the soap becomes heated it will rise in the vessel, and at the end of the operation will be at 180 to 200 deg. Fah. In the meantime the sugar has been dissolved in the water by means of heat, the glycerin added and the mixture brought to 175 deg. Fah. When the soap has acquired the proper degree of spontaneous heat, as above, and forms a thick, clear mass with only a very thin skin, like tissue paper, and is at least 180 deg. Fah., the above sugar mixture is crutched in thoroughly, and the heat maintained at 175 deg. Fah. by steam or the water bath.

The soda, finely powdered, is then at once added, and crutching continued until lumps that may have formed are all dissolved. The soda named (16 pounds) may not be quite enough, and if a sample is not quite hard three or four pounds more may be added. After half an hour's rest, or when it has cooled to 140 deg. Fah., the color, mixed in hot water, is added and crutched until the temperature falls to 130 deg. Fah. Then add the perfume and frame.

If a heavy scum is seen on the soap before coloring, the samples will not be clear, indicating a lack of water; enough must then be added till the sample is clear. Scraps of this soap may be used up in the next batch, by adding them after the soda has been added; they will melt rapidly, but on account of their dryness a little hot water may have to be added. When enough of them are at hand they may be remelted by themselves, as they will darken the soap a little when used in fresh material. In order to have the same amount of pure fat in the mixing vessels, it is convenient to weigh off a slight excess of each oil at first, and after melting and clarifying, weigh off together the exact amount of fats required.

The older and dryer transparent soap is allowed to become in the block, the better will it press and the handsomer will be its appearance. In cutting, the cakes should be made conforming as nearly as possible to the proportions of the die, so as not to force the shape of the soap, which might easily produce crackling. Before pressing, it is well, although not necessary, to warm the cakes slightly. These cakes should also be cut large enough to make up for their shrinkage which they undergo in drying.

When no colors and pure materials are used the soap will be pure and clear as glass, and have a delicate golden tint. For a deeper yellow tincture of saffron or orange aniline may be used; for a greenish yellow color use tincture of turmeric or soap yellow.

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

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MASTIC PACKINGHOUSE FLOORING.

The question of modern, sanitary, economical flooring for packing and slaughter houses, cold storage plants, etc., is one that becomes of daily increasing importance. Experience has tried and rejected many different materials for this purpose, for one reason and another. For best results combined with economy in cost asphalt has proven the most popular flooring material. But it must be an asphalt composition particularly suited to the uses for which it is intended.

There is more than one kind of asphalt flooring material on the market. In the packinghouse field it is claimed that "Sarco" mastic flooring, manufactured by the Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company, Chicago, is considered the best, cheapest and most sanitary floor known for curing cellars, cutting floors, sausage rooms, killing floors, shipping rooms, loading docks, all kinds of cooler and market floors, etc.

Superintendents and construction heads of long and varied experience who have thoroughly tested this flooring are unanimous in its praise. Impervious to radical and sudden changes of temperature, emitting no odor, imparting no flavor, non-absorbent, solid yet resilient (paradoxical though that may seem), easily laid, cleaned and repaired, of longer life than any other floor, and cheap, it is an ideal floor, and has come to stay.

"Sarco" mastic flooring is scientifically made, insuring a uniform material, every square inch being exactly the same. The great trouble with so-called asphalt floors heretofore has been that they could not be made watertight, nor was the material of a consistency to withstand a heavy blow without cracking. However, these difficulties the Standard Asphalt and Rubber Company claims to have overcome.

The mastic can be laid over any kind of flooring, and will adapt itself to the formation and surface thereof without cracking; in fact, it has withstood the settlement of floors underneath without damage. Laid on slush floors and heavy building paper, it makes an unequalled insulation, as well as an excellent flooring for all purposes. A square foot of mastic one and one-half inches thick will weigh about 17 pounds, so that about 3,400 pounds will lay 200 square feet at a cost said to be far less than that of any other floor obtainable.

AN UP-TO-DATE SAUSAGE PLANT.

"The best-equipped, best-managed and most up-to-date sausage factory I have ever seen," is the remark made by an inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture about the newly-built plant of the Vienna Sausage Manufacturing Company at Nos. 472-474 South Halsted street, Chicago. This is a very strong statement to make, but it would seem to be warranted by the facts. Fifteen years ago, when Messrs. Reichel & Ladanyi, the owners, started in business, the sausage room had an area of 40 square feet. To-day they have a floor space of 20,000 square feet on three floors and in two buildings, devoted entirely to the manufacture of sausage.

The new plant, which was completely re-

built last season, was erected at a cost of \$35,000. All the machinery and fittings were supplied by S. Oppenheimer & Company, and the owners say they have not given one minute's trouble from the opening day. All machines are run by electricity except the ice engine, which is run by steam. The choppers, mixers, cutters, rockers and mills are run by a 100 H. P. motor.

The plant has a very large capacity, producing daily 15,000 pounds of sausage and 5,000 pounds of smoked meats. The new concrete pickling tanks hold 30,000 pounds of meat, and together with the four large coolers, require a 15-ton ice machine. The three large patent smoke houses have a daily capacity of 30,000 pounds.

The employees have not been overlooked in the plans of the new building. A whole floor contains dressing, rest and dining rooms and is set aside for the use of the thirty men employed in the factory. Every convenience is afforded them.

The "Vienna" sausage has become famous all over the country without the use of a single salesman. Orders come from all over the country and Canada, and Messrs. Reichel & Ladanyi deserve much credit for their fine showing.

HOOKING HOGS AFTER SCALDING.

The proper scalding of hogs is an important factor in the successful work of hog scraping machines. Directly after a hog is scalded it should be removed from the tub and run through the scrapers and polishers to be finished clean and white. The hooking-on bench of the Boss hog scraper is placed next to the scalding tub, which permits the immediate discharge of the hog from the tub

onto the bench. This prevents over-scalding and also places the hog convenient for quickly inserting the hook on which it is drawn through the machine.

It is claimed to be a more practical way than the hooking of the hogs in the scalding tub. The annoyance by the steam and the inconvenience of inserting the hook into a floating hog often results in the over-scalding of its most valuable part, as the hind part is kept so much longer in the hot water. The hooking-on bench is a point of merit in favor of the Boss hog scraper. It can also be used for pulling the bristles. The Boss hog scraper and polisher is manufactured by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, O.

PENLEY TREATS FRIENDS TO RIDES.

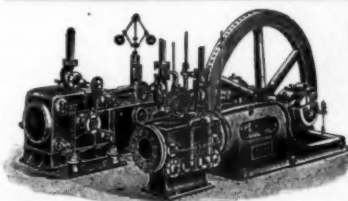
E. W. Penley, of Auburn, Me., the biggest packer East of Boston, whose pork-packing plant at Auburn is one of the attractions of that section, has been treating his friends in the trade who visit him to motor car rides all over the state. Unlike many motorists, Penley is not stingy with his machine, and likes to give others the benefit of it. He is spending the summer at his cottage at Orr's Island, and has covered over 3,500 miles already this year with his machine. S. L. Bergey, Eastern representative of the Brecht B. S. Company, is one of the latest to enjoy Mr. Penley's generous hospitality.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Albany, Ore.—A company has been organized here by H. H. Olmstead and others with \$50,000 capital stock, to erect a new milk condensing plant.

Portland, N. D.—O. N. Heskin, J. E. Quam, O. O. Nordskog and others have incorporated the Portland Creamery Company with \$10,000 capital stock.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The Damron Brothers Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to engage in the dairy and creamery business.

Cooperton, O. T.—D. B. Young, S. R. Sprangler and H. Carleton have incorporated the Cooperton Creamery Company with a capital stock of \$7,500.

Stanford, Ky.—The Stanford Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$7,500 capital stock by W. B. O'Bannon, G. H. Faris and R. B. Mahoney.

Danville, Ky.—The Danville Creamery Company has been incorporated by B. Adams, J. F. Knue and H. G. Sanifer. The capital stock is \$6,500.

Harriman, Tenn.—J. W. Crowder, C. P. Flangers, J. W. Ayres and S. C. Brown have incorporated the Harriman Creamery Company with \$10,000 capital stock.

Dallas, Tex.—The Oak Cliff Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by Johnson Hale, H. Boedeker and F. A. Mohrhardt.

Collingwood, O.—The Collingwood Dairy Produce Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by W. A. Long, N. C. Linnert, J. H. Tyle and F. W. Fritz.

New Orleans, La.—The People's Co-operative Brewing Association has been organized with \$100,000 capital stock by G. J. Spitzfaden, B. G. Hagstette, Ed. Young and P. H. Linssen.

Perryville, Ky.—The Perryville Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500 by J. A. Carpenter, W. C. Kern, J. W. Scott and others to erect and operate a modern creamery.

Leavenworth, Ind.—The Leavenworth Creamery and Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by S. E. Grimes, O. B. Leavenworth, W. W. Wells, A. J. Beals and O. A. Adams.

West Point, Neb.—The West Point Butter and Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by John Meier, H. Ickman and J. S. Kaup. The company has acquired the old West Point creamery plant, which will be thoroughly modernized and operated.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—A new dairy and creamery company was recently organized at Veedom, just west of this city under the name of the Hoffman, Hanson Dairy Company. The new company has purchased the old Veedom creamery, and will have it remodeled to suit the needs of the present company. The following officers were elected at the organization meeting: President, H. Brandt; secretary, J. C. Hoffman; treasurer, M. S. Wogensen.



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ICE NOTES.

Sanford, Fla.—A large ice and cold storage plant is to be erected here.

New Britain, Conn.—An ice house belonging to John Curran was destroyed by fire on August 23.

Tacoma, Wash.—The Glendale Creamery Company has increased its capital stock from \$8,000 to \$40,000.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—S. Calderera and others will erect a cold storage plant for the icing of fruit refrigerator cars.

New York, N. Y.—The Knickerbocker Ice Company's annual meeting has been again adjourned until September 10.

Centerville, Tenn.—The Centerville Ice Company will establish a 6-ton ice plant and bottling works. About \$10,000 will be expended.

Duluth, Minn.—The plant of the Duluth Brewing and Malting Company, which was damaged by fire on August 22, suffered a loss of \$15,000.

Troy, N. Y.—An ice house and creamery belonging to the Montgomery County Creamery Company was damaged by fire on August 27 to the extent of \$5,000.

Buffalo, N. Y.—An ice house on the Hamburg turnpike, belonging to J. P. Sullivan, was burned on August 26. Loss, \$15,000 on machinery and building.

Holmesburg, Pa.—Frank M. Richert, proprietor of the Spring Brook Ice Company, and one of the oldest business men here, died recently of apoplexy.

De Pere, Wis.—The Wisconsin Condensed Milk Company of Burlington, Wis., contemplates erecting a milk condensing plant at this place, to cost around \$75,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The George C. Mansfield Company is preparing to erect a new creamery and ice cream plant at Fourth street and Grand avenue, building to be 64x150 feet.

Hope, Ark.—The Hope Ice and Coal Company has signed the contract for the enlargement of its plant. The improved plant when finished will have a daily capacity of 100 tons.

Spokane, Wash.—Work has commenced on the cold storage plant, to be erected by J. D. Johnson. The building will be two stories high, 50x100 feet, and will cost when completed around \$15,000.

El Paso, Tex.—James A. Smith has had plans prepared and will soon build one of the largest and best dairy establishments in the Southwest. The buildings and equipment, it is stated, will cost about \$40,000.

North Yakima, Wash.—The Yakima Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Company has put in a car-cooling plant, the first outfit of the kind to be installed in this part of the country. It will greatly facilitate the shipment of ripe fruit in good condition to the East.

Omaha, Neb.—Construction of a two-story cold storage plant, stables and office building, which the Theodore Hamm Brewing Company of St. Paul, Minn., is to erect here, will be started about September 1. Plans for the new building, which will cost around \$55,000, have been completed.

Houston, Tex.—The Houston Creamery Company, which has nearly completed a new creamery, is preparing to enlarge same and add a large ice cream making plant.

Manset, Me.—The Southwest Harbor Cold Storage Company is finishing its new plant on J. L. Stanleys & Son's steamboat wharf. The main building is four stories high and will store 400,000 pounds of fish. An office building and engine room is also being completed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The new building which S. S. Pennock is to erect at 1618 Ludlow street will have a cold storage plant installed in basement.

Port Arthur, Tex.—Fire destroyed the refrigerating plant in the meat market of O. W. Keith.

Waterbury, Conn.—The Cudahy Packing Company contemplates the erection of a branch house at Waterbury, Conn.

Pana, Ill.—Zink & Davidson of Centralia have selected a site here and will commence at once the erection of a 25-ton ice plant.

Williamsport, Pa.—The Citizens Ice and Cold Storage Company, which purposes erecting an artificial ice plant and a building for cold storage purposes, will make application to the state department for a charter on September 12.

Corning, Ark.—Harold & Downs, owners of the Corning Ice Company, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Harold having purchased Downs' interest.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The People's Pure Ice Company has had plans prepared for its new ice and refrigerating company, to cost \$200,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Creditors of the Co-operative Ice and Cartage Company will receive 80 per cent. of the amount due them next week. The dividend was declared and will amount to \$2,147.52. It was said at the meeting that the claim against the company eventually may be paid in full.

Jerseyville, Mo.—The new ice plant of the Jerseyville Ice Manufacturing Company turned out its first lot of ice this week. The company was incorporated several weeks ago with a capital of \$21,000.

POWER FOR MEAT REFRIGERATION.

Meat men installing refrigeration in their boxes have been in doubt between gas and electric power for operating refrigerating machines. An inquiry concerning the cheaper power, as between gas engine and electric motor, to operate a 10-ton refrigerating machine, with gas at \$1 per 1,000 cubic feet and electricity at 4 cents per kilowatt hour, Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal answers as follows:

The standard builder's ton requires practically one and one-half horse-power to drive it at its required speed. Therefore you will require a 15 H. P. gas engine or electric motor as the case may be.

The cost of electric current is measured in watt consumption and the determination of a watt is volts multiplied by amperage. There are 746 watts in one horse-power. So in 15 horse-power the watt consumption per hour will be 11,190 watts. As there is always a loss in all machinery due to heating, friction, etc., it is best to assume a



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motor of this kind running at only 90 per cent. efficiency instead of 100 per cent. Consequently we must add to the above watt consumption 10 per cent. more current, which brings the total consumption up to 12,309. As there are 1,000 watts in one kilowatt the kilowatts used at the motor equals 12.3, which at 4 cents per hour costs 49.2 cents per hour, or in round numbers 50 cents for each hour's running.

Gas engines use about 22 cubic feet of gas per horse-power hour. The total number of cubic feet used, therefore, by a 15 H. P. engine is 330 feet of gas per hour. Gas at \$1 per thousand cubic feet costs one-tenth of a cent per cubic foot, so the cost of operating the 15 H. P. engine for one hour will be 33 cents.

These figures represent an average of the cost of operating these two forms of motive power at the present time. Of course, where the gas engine uses producer gas instead of city gas the cost of operation is greatly reduced. Also in many instances the gas consumption of standard makes of engines has run as low as 18 cubic feet of gas per horse-power hour, and a few reports have been published of tests where the consumption has been as low as 15 cubic feet of gas. These figures apply, however, to engines of large horse-power where economical operation is more sought after.

KEEPING BUTTER IN COLD STORAGE.

The dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture has opened an experiment station at Albert Lea, Minn., and is carrying on an experiment to determine the keeping qualities of butter in cold storage, and why it cannot be so kept for six months

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Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Transfer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Transfer & Storage Co.
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without deteriorating in its table qualities. Experts in butter-making believe this difficulty can be overcome, but as yet they have been unable to accomplish it.

The work of the station is to solve that problem. It is in charge of Professor C. E. Gray, of the dairy division at Washington, and is being carried on in a most scientific manner at the Albert Lea creamery, where a building has been erected for laboratory purposes and the government has installed over \$2,000 worth of machinery.

No effort is made in the selection of cream, but it is taken from that received by the Albert Lea creamery. It is first pasteurized and then carefully cooled to the desired temperature. This cream is churned at different periods in the ripening process, the desire being to ascertain what effect this may have upon the keeping qualities of the butter, from the almost sweet cream to the point of the greatest degree of acidity.

Samples of each churning are taken to the laboratory in connection with the station and analyzed. The tubs of butter are sent to Chicago to be held in cold storage for six months, when they will be taken out and sent to Washington and scored and samples therefrom again analyzed.

DANISH BUTTER IMPORT RULES.

The agricultural department of Denmark has established the following rules which govern the marking of butter imported into that kingdom when packed in hermetically sealed cans, and which will go into effect October 1, 1907:

1. Hermetically sealed cans containing

foreign butter shall, when offered for sale and for export from Denmark, be marked with the words "Tkke Dansk" (not Danish), with plain letters at least $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch high and of red color.

2. The color of the can and the color of the inscription, which otherwise may appear on the can, shall be plainly different from the above-mentioned red color. On the labels attached to the cans the same mark as mentioned above shall also be stamped in red color on a ground strongly different from red.

3. If the inscription or label on the cans

is in another language than Danish, a translation to this language of the words (not Danish) "Tkke Dansk" must also appear.

4. The cases in which foreign butter in hermetically sealed cans are packed shall, on two opposite sides, be marked as above, but the letters on the cases shall be at least 2 inches high.

5. On the cases, cans, and labels the name and address of the seller or exporter shall appear, even though in the same there should be found a Danish name of a place.



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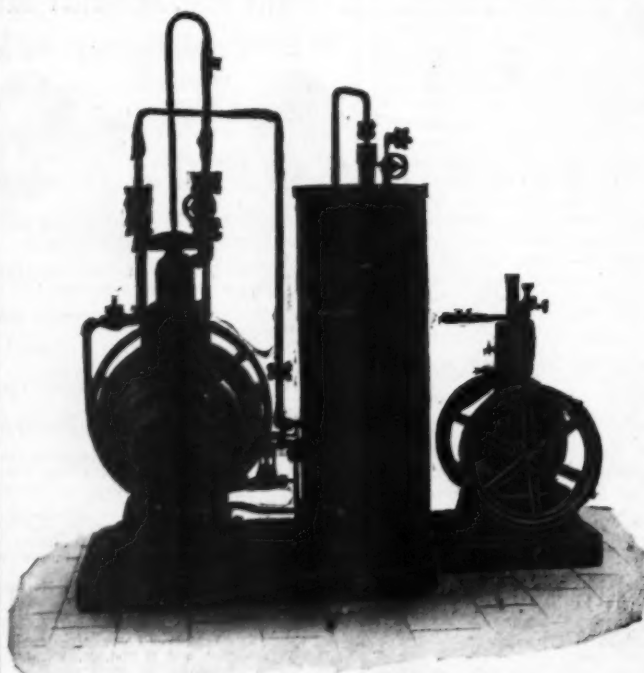
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogg by the cwt.

Fluctuating With the Corn Market—Reactions to Easier Prices—Occasional Outside Speculation in the January Option—Sentiment of Speculation Depending Upon Prospects of the Corn Crop and the Financial Situation—Very Small Increase of Foreign Demands—Rather Burdensome Supplies Held in Some Sections of Europe—More General Home Distributions.

A few days since the hog products markets looked as if the time had about arrived for much freer speculation and better prices, more especially in the new crop options, particularly in the January delivery. There was, at that time, some unfavorable weather for the corn crop, with higher prices for the grain. But the outside speculation in the hog products which had been growing was calmed within forty-eight hours by the reaction in the corn market to a lower trading basis.

The varying hog products markets through the factor of the variable corn situation emphasizes the delay in "bull" speculation unless clearer ideas can be had of the prospects of the corn crop.

The reaction to lower prices for corn was due more to taking profits rather than it was occasioned by materially improved crop prospects, except that the apprehension was modified concerning the corn crop by a return of normal weather conditions.

The feeling, at present, concerning the hog products markets is that if the corn crop turns out as expected at present it will, or about 250,000,000 bush. less than that had last year, that with an ordinary financial situation the new crop options of the hog prod-

ucts will at length be taken hold of for bullish movements. But that so long as there is a disturbance in money centres, it is not likely there will be an aroused speculation in the hog products markets of a permanent order.

A damaged corn crop, through weather conditions, by which the supply would be less than at present estimated of it, would of course start speculation in the hog products despite the financial situation.

With the late season for both the corn and cotton crops, the hope is of a late period for cold weather in order to make crops of both up to present estimates concerning them. "The public" speculation, which would be depended upon for excitement in the corn and hog products markets, is watching intently the weather conditions for the corn and cotton crops, and would probably respond promptly in buying to adverse news concerning them.

As it is, just now, after a little burst of a few days since, of outside speculation, there is a calm feeling everywhere for the hog products with the market prices for them moving more in favor of buyers through a few "longs" taking profits.

That the near deliveries of the hog products are not better situated, in consideration of the cost of the hog supply and the late falling off in the receipts of hogs in the packing plants, may be ascribed wholly to the disturbed financial situation, in its direct and indirect effects, and the conservative buying of the foreign markets of supplies. It rather looks as if some sections of Europe had somewhat burdensome supplies. The home demands are up to usual volume for

the season of the year; indeed, of meats they are somewhat greater than ordinarily at this time of the season. And both meats and lard, united to the distributions of them, on home account, are sufficient to keep the stocks at the packing points from further materially accumulating.

But it would appear that through the consignments to and other held stocks in Europe, that supplies are of sufficient volume for very indifferent further demands thence for supplies at the most. A decidedly poor point to the market is this slack foreign demand.

The hog supplies at the packing points, while of reduced volume to those had in the daily marketing a few weeks since, yet are rather more than expected at this time of the season, and exert a little influence upon the market situation. It would appear, however, from the class of stock received at some of the packing centres, as if an effort was being made by the farmers to get forward everything that was marketable in the way of live stock and as seemingly well satisfied with the current market process for the hogs, particularly in consideration of the late higher prices for corn, as well as the prospective market values for the corn on the less crop of it that will be had this season compared with that of the previous year.

The selling of the hog products, as held on speculation, has been done this week more by "longs" in taking profits. The packers have been taking in most of the weaker priced offerings.

The "long" interest has not been a particularly large one, although it has been sensitive to corn market influences. This side of

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the deal had been rather uniformly held in rather than the "short" side, although it is now somewhat modified. Some traders have expected benefit to the market from a falling off in the hog supply and the prospective corn crop—but their expectations have been dampened as indicated, thus far, by the later developed adverse financial situation, however less the stress of the money position is at the western than eastern centres.

The home demands for meats and lard, which, as already noted, are up to usual volume, are not dismayed by the Wall Street factor. The consumption is enormous at the South and Southwest, and the demands thence are likely to keep liberal for a couple of months more, with the cotton packing season close at hand, and as under the present prospects of a pretty liberal cotton crop, which may reach 13,000,000 bales, depending upon continued favorable weather conditions.

Besides in the Southeast sections the cotton crop is an early one in some districts where it had not been necessary to replant seed, however late it is in some other Southeast, and generally in Southwest sections.

We should not be surprised to see some new crop crude cotton oil offered from a few sections of the Carolinas and southerly part of Georgia as early as the middle of September. In most directions of the Southeast, however, the cotton crop is about two weeks late, and it is from two to three weeks late in the Southwest.

The eastern demands for meats are of a fairly large order, but diminished for lard, as well as that the compounds are only in fairly active demand by distributors.

The prices of cotton seed oil hold fairly firm on the supply position and the urgent demands of some foreign markets, which hold practically exhausted supplies, for the new crop for winter deliveries.

The belief is that any possible cotton seed oil production will be closely needed up to January at least, in order to fill in foreign markets that are carrying much less of an old crop supply than usual with the close of a season for it, and as well, to meet more than usual demands of home compound makers, who are carrying into a new crop season markedly depleted stocks of the cotton seed oil.

A similar feature is the particular urgent demands from the foreign markets for the edible grades of the cotton oil, in consideration of the current tame position of the pure lard market.

In New York there is a moderate export business in pork at steady prices. Sales of 250 barrels mess at \$17.75@18.50; 400 barrels short clear at \$16.50@17.50; 100 barrels family at \$19. Western steam lard is favoring the buyer; there is little export demand; quoted at \$9.05@9.10. City steam lard is moderately wanted; quoted at \$8.75. Compound lard is quoted at \$8.62½@8.72½. In city meats there is a better trading in pickled bellies and at firm prices, with loose 12 lbs. ave. quoted at 11c; 14 lbs. ave. at 10½@10¾c; 10 lbs. ave. at 11½c. Loose pickled shoulders at 8½@9c. Loose pickled hams at 12@13c.

BEEF.—The English shippers are quiet, and there are unimportant sales of city India mess, which, however, is held firmly. The barreled lots are taken up moderately at a steady line of prices. Quotations: City extra India mess, tes., at \$21. Barreled, mess at \$9.50@10; packet at \$10.50@11; family at \$14@14.50.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: Last week, 3,743 bbls. pork, 11,108,001 lbs. meats, 11,778,062 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 3,964 bbls. pork, 8,464,620 lbs. meats, 11,197,478 lbs. lard.

From November 1 to August 24: 147,598 bbls. pork, 459,202,861 lbs. meats, 547,209,919 lbs. lard. Corresponding time in the previous season: 164,471 bbls. pork, 501,314,191 lbs. meats, 588,827,108 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports from November 1 to August 24, 41,867 bbls. pork (58,874 bbls. previous season); 388,477,506 lbs. meats (401,461,000 lbs. previous season); 233,884,298 lbs. lard (239,923,500 lbs. previous season); and the Continent

19,001 bbls. pork (24,468 bbls. previous season); 56,218,632 lbs. meats (83,901,682 lbs. previous season); 231,578,003 lbs. lard (278,725,584 lbs. previous season).

The decrease in the general exports from November 1 compared with the previous season, same time, is equal to 3,374,600 lbs. pork, 42,111,330 lbs. meats, 41,617,189 lbs. lard.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, August 28, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 219,901 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,520 lbs.; Beira, East Africa, 896 lbs.; Ceara, Brazil, 6,540 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 670 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 14,500 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 163,979 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 257,130 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,607 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,177,083 lbs.; London, England, 21,675 lbs.; Manchester, England, 69,304 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 115,571 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 2,354 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 58,015 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 30,664 lbs.; Southampton, England, 32,710 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 341,600 lbs.; Beira, East Africa, 672 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 7,100 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,899 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,015 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 3,275 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 132,900 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 8,875 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 5,224 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 11,250 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,949 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 857,515 lbs.; London, England, 81,171 lbs.; Manchester, England, 44,920 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 30,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,524 lbs.; Santo Domingo, San. Dom., 6,790 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 8,712 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 7,500 lbs.; Savanillo, Colombia, 3,042 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 26,625 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 6,627 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 430,848 lbs.; Acapulco, Salvador, 3,220 lbs.; Aarhus, Norway, 11,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 88,800 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 34,229 lbs.; Beira, East Africa, 18,838 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 14,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 136,842 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 7,252 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 32,608 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 7,037 lbs.; Ceara, Brazil, 35,036 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 2,500 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 9,398 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,365 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 33,600 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 12,400 lbs.; Dusseldorf, Germany, 143,000 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 11,500 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 116,571 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,966 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,384,562 lbs.; Havre, France, 68,438 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 59,012 lbs.; Iquique,

Chile, 40,650 lbs.; Inagua, W. I., 1,270 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,675 lbs.; Kribi, 2,633 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 89,250 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 508,563 lbs.; London, England, 275,139 lbs.; Manchester, England, 439,042 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 6,400 lbs.; Nassau, Ba-

(Concluded on page 33.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ended August 24, 1907, with comparative tables.

PORK, BARRELS.

To—	Week Aug. 24, 1907.	Week Aug. 25, 1906.	From Nov. 1, '06, to Aug. 24, 1907.
United Kingdom....	1,168	856	41,867
Continent	802,533	359	19,001
So. and Cen. Am....	771	177	19,342
West Indies	1,030	2,557	55,632
Br. No. Am. Col....	216	15	11,132
Other countries	—	—	514
Totals	3,743	3,964	147,598

MEATS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	9,914,383	6,576,445	388,477,506
Continent	802,533	1,534,000	66,218,632
So. and Cen. Am....	127,200	62,375	8,447,034
West Indies	253,285	246,800	10,223,020
Br. No. Am. Col....	—	—	117,875
Other countries	10,600	45,000	718,794
Totals	11,108,001	8,464,620	459,202,861

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	3,699,825	4,380,235	233,884,298
Continent	5,673,362	5,149,974	231,578,003
So. and Cen. Am....	832,000	883,415	28,756,578
West Indies	1,327,615	702,165	49,880,486
Br. No. Am. Col....	2,320	10,000	494,866
Other countries	2,800	2,689	2,615,088
Totals	11,778,062	11,197,478	547,209,919

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,244	3,809,625	4,835,500
Boston	176	1,265,925	813,460
Philadelphia	1,228	136,261	2,758,453
Baltimore	—	—	1,187,228
Galveston	—	17,735	679,625
New Orleans	91	97,050	334,200
Montreal	4	4,455,955	1,009,000
Mobile	—	59,100	253,240
Portland, Me.	—	1,265,450	7,350
Totals	3,743	11,108,001	11,778,062

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, 1906, to Aug. 24, 1907.	From Nov. 1, 1905, to Aug. 24, 1906.	Decrease.
Pork, pounds	29,519,000	32,894,200	3,374,600
Meats, pounds	459,202,861	501,314,191	42,111,330
Lard, pounds	547,209,919	588,827,108	41,617,189

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	12c
Canned meats	10/	15/	12c
Oil Cake	8c	9c	9c
Bacon	10/	15/	12c
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	12c
Cheese	20/	25/	21M
Butter	25/	30/	21M
Tallow	10/	15/	12c
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6	12c

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 24, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Tallow.	Beef. Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork. Tcs. & Pkgs.	Lard. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Bovic, Liverpool	446	50	173	—	52	621	6130
Celtic, Liverpool	2169	—	170	—	189	40	7410
Etruria, Liverpool	73	843	50	68	—	158	1925
*Minnetonka, London	—	112	—	10	—	—	2134
*Philadelphia, Southampton	—	150	—	—	—	25	600
Jersey City, Bristol	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
*Columbia, Glasgow	—	684	—	120	100	354	185
Colorado, Hull	—	1095	—	25	—	535	6321
Amerika, Hamburg	—	—	—	—	—	75	—
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	—	175	60	—	225	10	4380
Statendam, Rotterdam	—	10657	175	—	51	425	5470
Zeeland, Antwerp	—	5903	680	10	—	153	8075
Kronprinzessin Cecelie, Bremen	—	—	—	—	250	—	245
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	—	—	—	—	10	113	20
La Provence, Havre	—	—	—	—	—	—	2100
Carpathia, Mediterranean	—	—	800	—	—	—	1450
Madonna, Mediterranean	—	25	50	—	—	—	25
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean	—	215	—	—	—	—	100
Italia, Mediterranean	—	30	795	—	—	—	450
San Giorgio, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Total	16560	73	6804	1615	576	739	47030
Last week	23198	501	6657	801	744	1212	7526
Same time in 1906	11223	3391	7114	2092	700	1647	555
Butter, 10,389 pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7325
*Cargo estimated by steamship company.	—	—	—	—	—	—	60426

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market has further eased up. It would be hard to sell except at an additional decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ c., but sellers decline to make that concession.

The reasons for the slight weakness are to be found in the disturbed financial positions of this country and Europe, the consequent conservative buying of the manufacturing interests, with moderately accumulating stocks, and the competition of Australian and River Platte supplies in the United Kingdom and continental markets with the American supplies, by which more advantageous terms are had by buyers all around in the European markets.

The London auction sale on Wednesday was at $\$3\frac{1}{2}$ to $\$6\frac{1}{2}$ lower prices, and there were only 600 casks sold out of 1,900 casks offered.

The weakness in the English market tends to make our home soapmakers unwilling to buy the offerings, as feeling that it is improbable there will be important export demand to this country in the near future and that they will have the supplies on offer here more at their dictation as to prices.

Besides the soapmakers would be, in some degree, influenced to hold off in buying by the near approach to the cool weather period, in which they usually regard the supplies of more attractive quality.

The weakness as to prices extends over the Western as well as Eastern markets.

On the other hand it is contended that barring the indicated interruptions to a normal business in the tallow supplies, and which may be of a temporary order, that there are some features to the bullish position which could bring it around to a healthier position. The loss in trading in manufactured goods, by reason of apprehensions concerning the money position, is not of a radical order, and it could be easily recovered on a changed position of affairs in the financial districts. Therefore the consumption of the raw materials is of a fairly healthy order. The soapmakers are, however, depending for their make of manufactured goods more upon their accumulated supplies of tallow, and their hesitancy in new buying supplies of it is a drag upon the market prices.

It must be considered, however, that unless there is a more important check than at present in the trading in manufactured goods that the soapmakers will be compelled to buy more freely than now the tallow supplies, and that, besides, they will be more disposed to do so by the middle of September, as they usually are at that time with the then improved quality of the tallow supplies.

It is believed that the cattle supplies will

be in larger volume through the fall months and of better quality, with increased productions of tallow. Nevertheless, the actual yield of the corn crop is, of course, going to be a factor upon market conditions, not only for beef fat, but hog fat supplies, and, just now, the variable reports of the prospects of the crop are of not much concern.

The New York City hoghead tallow is, as is well understood, well sold up for August delivery. Most of the September make is yet to be sold, or all of it but about 150 hhd. that were sold ahead. There is little disposition to pay over $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for the city hhd., but some of the melters are asking to $\frac{1}{4}$ c., while there is some opinion that $\frac{1}{4}$ c. would buy. Still later in the week $\frac{1}{4}$ c. was declined and offers to sell at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The city edible is held at $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and the range on all offerings of edible is $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sales of 100 tes. city at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The special city tallow, in tierces, for export, is quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sale of 500 tes. out of town at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Country made tallow is rather favoring buyers, without more than small changes in prices. Sales for the week of 340,000 pounds at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c., as to quality, and special lots at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more money.

The West does not show a particularly burdensome supply of any grade of the tallow, but finds most difficulty in selling the low grades.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has rather a tame look, with bidding reduced and scarce over $\frac{1}{4}$ c., at which a sale of city and out of town were made. The city pressers ask, some of them, up to $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and are not making an especially large accumulation of stock, despite the dullness in trading and because of the large demands they have had for oleo stock.

But in the present attitude of the lard market the business in compounds is of a conservative order, although larger than in last week, and the compound makers do not care to negotiate for large supplies of the stearine.

The Chicago market is quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sales of 300,000 pounds New York and Boston at $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 300,000 pounds in Chicago and Kansas City at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

OLEO OIL.—The Dutch markets are not as anxious buyers as they were a couple of weeks ago. There is less activity in the butterine trading. The market has a slacker look, without absolute change in prices. Rotterdam quotes at 54 florins, and has sold 1,500 tes. at that. New York at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for extra, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for No. 2; No. 3 at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

GREASE.—With the easier tallow market holders of grease are a little more disposed to sell at tamer prices than were noted last week. There is slacker buying by the home soapmakers and undiminished interest of foreign buyers. Quotations: Yellow at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c.;

house at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; bone at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "A" white at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "B" white at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The supplies on offer are small. Unimportant trading leaves nominal prices. Quotations are: $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for yellow and $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for white.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Decided prices depend upon new crop offerings.

COCOANUT OIL. has hardly varied from the previous week. There are, however, increased offerings of supplies to arrive and diminished buying interest. Ceylon is quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. on the spot, and $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for shipments. Cochin at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for spot and $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for shipments.

PALM OIL.—A light business is noted, in small lots, at steady prices. Prime red quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. and Lagos at $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The manufacturers are buying slowly, and there is little other demand. Prices are steadily held. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

CORN OIL.—Ranges in price from $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c., with quite firm holding, and, just at present, very moderate demands. There had been a little while since considerable activity in trading.

LARD OIL.—The manufacturers are buying in a very light way, on account of the general slackness in other directions. Prime quoted at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

BACK FROM EUROPE.

John Aspegren, of Aspegren & Co., cottonseed oil merchants, is back from Europe after a two months' trip through the principal continental and United Kingdom cities, in which he has been seeking statistical information concerning possible market conditions for new crop cottonseed oil and allied fat products. But Mr. Aspegren has hardly settled down as yet to regular Produce Exchange trading, as he has been, a native of Sweden himself, enthusiastic over the reception of Sweden's Prince, and has given most of his time this week to arranging entertainments for the delight of the visitor.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Visitors: Wm. Sinclair, London; C. de Waal, Amsterdam; W. A. Hoyt, Kansas City; F. E. Watkins, E. W. Schwyler, R. Y. Roak, W. H. McGrow, Cleveland; G. W. Patten, W. N. Spencer, James W. Taylor, Chicago.

Proposed for membership: B. T. Babbitt Ryde (B. T. Babbitt), Edgar Sieveking (Am-sinck & Co.), Conrad C. Boe (J. N. Winchester Co.).

Memberships quoted at \$355 to \$400.

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Palm Kernel Oil

Tallow

Grease

Caustic Soda

Olive Oil

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A. L. RieserC 18 & 19 Produce Exchange
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Specialty: Export of

Edible Beef Oleo Stearineat lowest market price to the Continent and
America. Please ask for offers.**OIL MEN CALL SPECIAL MEETING.**

(Concluded from page 15.)

I was told by the officials of the boat that flour was valuable and had to be handled carefully in order to keep the bags from tearing. They did not seem to realize that American cotton meal was worth nearly as much per ton as flour.

In one end of the boat and on top of the meal was a considerable amount of cotton oil in barrels. Many of these barrels had been broken from bad handling and the meal underneath was ruined. It was contrary to the rules of the company to place flour near the oil, but it made no difference with cotton meal. The 150-pound bag of meal seemed to be in better shape than the 100-pound bag.

In this lot of meal was found about 75 different brands, and of course many different grades. The warehouse was used to get the different marks together. The badly torn bags could not be identified, and it made no difference to which pile they were allotted. The wasted meal was bagged and placed on almost any pile that seemed to be short. Every brand was gotten together as well as could be done. The meal was then sampled, and as carried from the warehouse to the railroad car or small barge for transportation to the interior was weighed.

The sampling and weighing was in every way satisfactory. I had weighed many bags that had not been torn, and in every instance they weighed out properly, in most cases gaining about 1 pound each. It was loaded immediately into the car or barge and none of the torn bags fixed. The reclamation for loss in weight may, of course, be small, but it should not exist at all under proper handling.

The grade of meal that left the interior mill is, of course, different from the grade actually delivered. It can not be otherwise, because the resacked meal is allotted to the pile that is deficient in weight. The condition in which this meal arrives prevents the possibility of getting the different brands together. The meal is loaded into the vessel without regard to marks, and in case of damage from oil, as in this instance, about enough meal of each mark is damaged sufficient to make a reclamation probable.

The trouble is in the loading, the position placed in the vessel, and in unloading. Cotton meal should not pay the same rate of freight as flour, unless like care is given in handling. This matter should be looked into thoroughly by the different associations of mill men in the United States, and if possible, more firms induced to enter into the exporting of cotton meal. With more people engaged in exporting, better service would result.

Austrian Duty on Cottonseed Oil.

The matter of the Austrian duty on cotton oil has been repeatedly discussed in the columns of The National Provisioner. The new and discriminating tariff was imposed March

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.,

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LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKYCODES USED: { Private, Twentieth Century, A. B. C.
4th Edition Western Union and Lieber.CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

1, 1906. For the year ending June 30, 1906, exports of American oil to that country amounted to 4,895,122 gals., valued at \$1,631,328. For the following year, ending June 30, 1907, exports were only 115,200 gals., valued at \$48,722. In recent months not a gallon of our oil has gone to Austria-Hungary. The American Ambassador at Vienna has interested himself in securing modifications of the new tariff for other American industries, and the Inter-State Association, with the assistance of Chief Carson of the Bureau of Manufactures, will endeavor

to enlist the aid of the State Department in securing a modification of the cottonseed oil duty. This question will also be brought up at the New Orleans meeting.

CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTS.

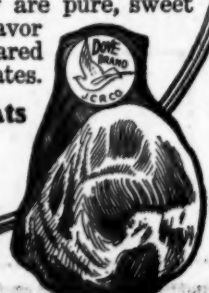
The province of Alberta, Northwest Canada, will export between 35,000 and 40,000 head of beef cattle this year. This is only about half last year's shipments, due to the fact that the ranges were swept clean of beef cattle last year by the export movement, and to last winter's losses by weather.

**What made pure food laws necessary?**

The alarming spread of dangerous adulterations in meats, etc! Meats pickled in the same brine, used stale, over and over again, cured by smoke, and artificially colored as a subterfuge.

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Represent the very highest excellence in quality, curing and flavor which the ingenuity of man has ever attained. Superior to the old world cures, they are pure, sweet and wholesome, with the richest flavor you ever tasted. Especially prepared to stand warm or southern climates.

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Cincinnati, O.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Reactions from Strong Prices—Later Lower Tendency an Outcome of Diminished Export Demand and Subsidence of "Short" Interest—English "Shorts" on Old Crop's Sharp Rise in English Markets—Marked Rise in Prices of Linseed in Europe.

The cottonseed oil markets in this country have a variety of features favorable and antagonistic to strong prices and they are reviewed in the appended report:

The English markets for cottonseed oil itself have made a sharp advance in prices, or of fully 1s. 6d., for the week, with Hull now quoting 30s. for naked. The English markets have been sensitive to higher prices because of some demands for supplies upon them from the Mediterranean, and as well as it is understood, because of a "short" interest of some 5,000 barrels of the September deliveries.

Another buoyant feature should be from the marked rise in the prices of linseed in the foreign markets. The London market is, for the week, fully 1s. 9d. up for the Calcutta linseed and 1s. 3d. for the La Plata linseed.

Then again the export demand to America for the cottonseed oil from essentially all European markets had continued up to mid-week. Indeed it holds along from some sources for the edible oils, but is now quieter for prime yellow.

The reaction in the New York market to easier prices which set in with the close of Wednesday's trading, and which was seemingly from an effort of a couple of traders, was not, as in some degree supposedly, for the purpose of buying more than the parties had a disposition to sell, but was due more to a slackening of export demand, for the prime yellow grade, by which the traders

took a chance of selling some "long" holdings. As well the cotton crop news continued favorable, and there were some selling orders for the oil from the South.

Before the trading of Wednesday, more particularly in Tuesday's market, the firmness in prices was as an outcome of general export interest, and, as well, on a report that there had been 10,000 bbls. of the cottonseed oil bought in Rotterdam.

The export demand for the cottonseed oil is referred to as strengthening the market up to Wednesday. It was more that export business came about at all at the prices, rather than that the volume of it was of particularly large proportions in the prime yellow grade. The edible qualities, however, were expected to show steady full buying.

The export trading that had been done for ten days up to Wednesday had not exceeded 20,000 barrels, and it may be doubted that in the several weeks' business on export account that there had been more than 100,000 barrels committed, of the new crop, to foreign markets.

But the export demand had come from essentially all of the foreign markets, and was particularly noticeable from Marseilles, Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, from the Mediterranean, for the new crop, especially for November, December and March deliveries. It was in some degree, from England for the old crop, and more lightly so thence for the new crop.

There was some trade talk of a "short" interest in the continental markets for the new crop, but we do not believe there is anything substantial in it, as the continent, in view of its depleted stocks, would be anxious to get oil supplies when market prices are fully determined; therefore it would hardly chance the market on the "short" side.

So far as we observe, the English market

only is "short," and, as before remarked, for old oil, the bidding for which, on its account in New York, has hardly, as yet, come up to the market rates.

The advance in prices that had been made early in the week checked the continental demand for supplies of prime yellow at mid-week, but did not do so for edible qualities.

But the foreign demand is likely to be resumed at any time; the general conditions of the market would be affected by it.

It looks to us as if the cottonseed oil market is in very good shape, despite the indicated reactions in prices to an easier basis, and that it would be sensitive to every twenty-four hours' developments of export demand, and corn and cotton crop news.

The fact that the lard market is delayed in taking on a firmer attitude and that its present temper is for weakness, is of little significance just now.

It is well understood that the lard market is influenced by the variations in the prices of corn, and that occasional reactions, for the week, to lower prices for corn were more through taking profits by speculators. There had been a substantial advance in the prices for the corn and the realizing of the "longs" supervised.

The corn crop is not in an assuring condition, as it is late; and concededly it is not promising more than 2,700,000,000 bushels, or about 250,000,000 bushels less than the yield of the previous year. It requires a late season of frost to market the crop as now estimated entire; besides the traders are becoming very sensitive to the weather news, for the corn crop which at times, for the week, has been of an unfavorable order.

It looks as if the corn crop situation would ultimately benefit the lard market, but more particularly the new crop options of the lard. There is too much lard now in Europe for a

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"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

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(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

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healthy situation of the market for the product.

Even now through the prospective crop situations the compounds are being more freely taken up by the distributors of them to the consumers; therefore the consumption of cottonseed oil, by that much, is increased by the compound makers, although it is not clear that the compound makers are, as yet, exercised in buying the new crop cotton oil for future deliveries.

There is some talk, however, that the compound makers are looking over Texas for contracts for the new crop deliveries of the cottonseed oil, yet that they would rather have better defined ideas of the extent of the cotton crop and season's cotton oil production before venturing on liberal contracts for supplies of it.

There is no question but that the cotton crop will be a late one in the Southwest, more particularly in Texas, and as the Western compound makers depend for supplies of cottonseed oil more upon the productions of Texas and other Southwest sections the hindrance in their buying operations would be marked.

In the Southeast sections where the cottonseed was replanted, the crop will be about two weeks late; but in some other sections of the Southeast that have carried along the first seed planting, although it is in a comparatively limited territory, the cotton crop is likely to be about two weeks earlier than that of the previous year. Therefore there is likely to be a limited quantity of new crop crude offered in the Southeast beginning with the middle of September, while this would be a much earlier date than the marketing of the new oil in the previous season's production.

But all over the Southwest the cottonseed oil will have a later marketing than it had last year by perhaps two weeks to three weeks.

The cotton crop is, in our opinion, looking excellent for a larger yield than that had last year in all of the Southeast sections, yet there is a precarious period ahead, and it is not possible, of course, to figure definitely, as yet, upon the actual yield.

We do not believe that the cotton crop in the Southwest is in any such condition as some reports would have it appear, although the deterioration in the Southwest has been, of course, more marked than in the Southeast. On the whole we think that the largest deterioration to the cotton crop has been less than usual.

But we do not think, from the temper of such news as has been coming along latterly, that as much reliance as ordinarily, and it has always been of a more or less insecure order, can be placed this season on miscellaneous advices concerning the cotton crop.

In our opinion the cotton crop looks good now for a yield of 12,500,000 bales to 13,000,000 bales, although some trade reports of condition do not make it appear more than 12,000,000 bales.

It does not follow, of course, that any such indicated crop will be made, although to make it, only ordinary, and not extraordinary, weather conditions would have to hold along to the beginning of October, considering the lateness of the season, particularly in the Southwest.

The railroad people who are making an exhaustive survey of the Southwest cotton

territory, and who care nothing about the prices of the staple but must have facts concerning the cotton crop for consideration of transportation facilities, are greatly encouraged as to the cotton prospects of the Southwest, and they contemplate a much larger yield there than some traders would have it appear as probable.

Our opinion is that South Texas now promises a cotton crop as large as it had last year and that Texas entire has prospects at present of a cotton crop only about 500,000 bales short of the exceptionally large yield it had last year.

The deterioration in the cotton crop may be very marked in September; indeed the growth of the cotton crop, the major portion of it, will be in September about as it was advanced last year in August.

There is more or less contracting for the new seed supplies at very irregular prices. In other words, definite prices on the new crop seed are delayed longer than usual. Our effort to give prices for the seed supplies must be considered as getting at the basis of occasional sales, which seem to be at about \$20 in the Carolinas. There is some talk that up to \$22 is now asked. Yet in some sections recently as low as \$15 had been accepted. The settled prices of the new crop seed will depend upon the outcome of the cotton crop rather than to some bullish opinions that now prevail among the producers, which are influenced somewhat by the current full prices of the cottonseed oil rather than by the possible market situation for the new crop of it.

Continued interruption of the telegraph service with the South gives hesitancy in trading with it, as well that there is neither much desire to either buy or sell the crude oil, under the undefined situation of supplies from the size of the cotton crop.

Besides the crude oil prices look to the refiners as upon a pretty full basis, although they are based upon the current market for the new crop refined oil, therefore they feel like waiting developments concerning the cotton crop.

The range of prices for the crude oil in tanks at the mills is about 10c. per gallon under the prices of the refined at the seaboard, for the November and later deliveries, and may be quoted that way about 32@34c.

There were 20 tanks new crude bought by the compound makers, November to March, on private terms rumored at 37½c., at Omaha.

It is said that some "long" September oil came out this week for sale by a Western packer.

There does not appear to be a very marked outstanding "long" interest in New York, although there is some "short" interest, and possibly for the September delivery.

There is about as many selling as buying orders for the new crop options in New York, depending upon the several constructions of the cotton crop news, as well as influenced in some degree by prospective lard markets from the corn crop reports.

On the whole the disposition, just now, in trading in cottonseed oil, is more to scalp the market on its varying phases.

The tallow markets over this country and Europe, for the week, are again about ½ lower, and they are the most depressed of anything in the line of fats, with the lard market, just now, next in order in weak-

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ness. London market for tallow declined 3d. @6d. New York market for city hhd. tallow has 6½ bid and 6¼ asked.

The London market for linseed has, as noted, advanced 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d., and is now quoted at 43s. 6d. for Calcutta, and 42s. 9d. for La Plata, with linseed oil up 1s. to 24s., with large demands. The Argentina crop reports are, however, distinctly favorable, with the area sown of the linseed about 15 per cent. larger than that of last year.

The prices of this linseed in England are just the advance of this week above those of last year at this time. The shipments of the linseed from the primary markets had been since January 1 about 5,500,000 quarters against 3,600,000 quarters same time in the previous year.

The production of cottonseed oil in England has increased this year, as its seed supplies from January 1 have been about 420,000 tons, same time last year, and 300,000 tons in 1905.

New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the previous week (August 24) was in favor of the selling interests, with a small advance in prices. The basis of the strength was in the export demand for new crop, covering deliveries from November through for six months thence, and the covering of "shorts." Sales were 1,000 barrels prime yellow at 54½c.; 100 bbls. October at 51¼c.; 100 bbls. November at 51¼c.; 300 bbls. do. at 52c.; 200 bbls. do. at 51¼c.; 600 bbls. do. at 52¼c.; 100 bbls. Nov. at 43c.; 200 bbls. do. at 43¼c.; 200 bbls. Dec. at 40½c.; 100 bbls. do. at 41c.; 100 bbls. do. at 40¾c.; 400 bbls. do. at 40¼c. Closing prices: Prime yellow, Aug. at 55@56¼c.; Sept. at 54¼@55½c.; Oct. at 51¼@52c.; Nov. at 43½@43¾c.; Dec. at 40½@41c.; Jan. at 40@40¼c.

Off yellow: Aug. at 49@55c.; Sept. at 47@55c.

Good off yellow: Aug. at 50@53c.; Sept. at 50@53c.

On Monday the strength continued, with a further advance in prices of ¼@½c., but slackened at the close. There was further demand from the "shorts" and more or less export demand. Sales of 100 bbls. good off yellow, Sept., at 52c.; 500 bbls. prime yellow, Aug., at 56c.; 700 bbls. do., Sept. at 55c.; 100 bbls. do. at 55¼c.; 200 bbls. do. at 55c.; 1,400 bbls. Oct. at 52¼c.; 300 bbls. Nov. at 44c.; 100 bbls. do. at 44¼c.; 100 bbls. do. at 44c.; 300 bbls. Dec. at 41¼c.; 100 bbls. do. at 41½c.; 100 bbls. do. at 41¾c.; 500 bbls. do. at 41¾c.; 100 bbls. Jan. at 40¾c.; 100 bbls. do. at 40¾c. Closing prices for prime yellow: Aug. at 56@57c.; Sept. at 54¼@55c.; Oct. at 52@52½c.; Nov. at 43¾@44¼c.; Dec. at 41@41½c.; Jan. at 40¼@40¾c.

Off yellow: Aug. at 50@52c.; Sept. at 50@52c.

Good off yellow: Aug. at 51@55c.; Sept. at 51½@52c.

On Tuesday the market opened easier, but closed firm. There was a market position in-

fluenced by local speculation wholly. More or less export demand prevailed for the new crop. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, Sept., at 55c.; 100 bbls. Oct. at 51¼c.; 100 do. at 52c.; 100 bbls. Nov. at 43¾c.; 600 bbls. do. at 44c.; 200 bbls. Dec. at 41¾c.; 700 bbls. do. at 41½c.; 300 bbls. Jan. at 40½c.; 200 bbls. do. at 40¾c.; 100 bbls. do. at 40¾c.; 900 bbls. do. at 41c.; 500 bbls. do. at 40¾c.

Closing prices for prime yellow: Aug. at 55¼@56½c.; Sept. at 54¼@55c.; Oct. at 51¼@52c.; Nov. at 43½@44c.; Dec. at 41@41½c.; Jan. at 40½@41c.

Off yellow: Aug. at 48@52½c.; Sept. at 49@52½c.

Good off yellow: Aug. at 50@53½c.; Sept. at 51@53c.

On Wednesday the market opened quite firm and about ¼c. higher, but by the close of the day there was some pressure in selling on the part of a couple of the traders, the new crop options, by which there was a decline of ½@¾c., subsidence of export demand and an increased number of outside selling orders. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, Aug. at 55c.; 200 bbls. Sept. at 55c.; 100 bbls. Oct. at 52c.; 300 bbls. do. at 51½c.; 400 bbls. Nov. at 44c.; 100 bbls. Dec. at 41½c.; 100 bbls. Jan. at 40¾c.

Closing prices for prime yellow: Aug. at 54¼@55½c.; Sept. at 54¼@55c.; Oct. at 51¼@51½c.; Nov. at 43½@44c.; Dec. at 41@41¼c.; Jan. at 40@40¾c.

Off yellow: Aug. at 46¼@53c.; Sept. at 46@52c.

Good off yellow: Aug. at 47@52c.; Sept. at 49@52c.

On Thursday the market opened dull and weak, with new crop about ½c. lower, on scarcity of trading orders and quiet report demand. Sales early in the day of 100 bbls. prime yellow, Oct., at 51c.; 100 bbls. Nov. at 43¼c.; 200 bbls. do. at 43c.; 600 bbls. Dec. at 40¼c. Later in the day there was a further decline of ½@¾c. on continued apathetic export demand for prime yellow and scarcity of speculative trading orders. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, Oct., at 50½c.; 100 do. at 50¾c.; 100 bbls. do. at 50¼c.; 500 bbls. Nov. at 42¾c.; 100 bbls. Dec. at 40½c.; 100 bbls. Jan. at 39¾c. Closing "call" prices: Aug., 53½@56½c.; Sept., 53¼@54¾c.; Oct.,

50¼@50½c. (afterwards offered at 50¼c.); Nov. at 42½@43c.; Dec., 40@42½c.; Jan. at 39½@40c.

Off yellow and good off yellow: 48@52c. for Aug. and Sept.

(Continued on page 40.)

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Aug. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is more active, and some large buying at firm prices. Prices for spot about 43 florins for butter oil; prime summer yellow at 40 florins, and off oil at 38 florins.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Aug. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is easier and quieter. Quoted for spot lots nominal at 66@67 marks for off oil; 68 marks for prime summer yellow, and 74 marks for white oil and butter oil.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Aug. 29.—Cottonseed oil market shows improved demand and firmness. Quoted 80 francs for off oil for near delivery.

Marseilles.

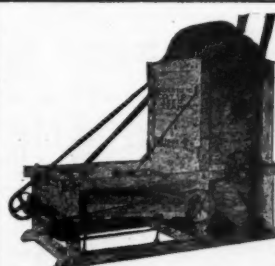
(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Aug. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is well sustained. Increased demands for new crop deliveries. Spot oil quoted 86 francs for prime summer yellow, 90 francs for winter oil.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Aug. 29.—Cottonseed oil market is excited and higher. Increased demand to cover contracts. Quoted nominal, prime summer yellow, 37s., off oil 35s.



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The Foos Mfg. Co., Springfield, Ohio

ESTABLISHED 1873

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COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending August 29, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1906-07, were as follows:

From New York.			
Port.	For Week Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1906. Bbls.	Same Period 1906-07. Bbls.
Alesund, Norway	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60
Abo, Russia	—	20	60
Acapulco, Salvador	—	71	106
Adelaide, Australia	—	51	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	568	2,962
Algiers, Algeria	—	7,514	3,467
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	535	409
Anapola, Honduras	—	8	20
Ancona, Italy	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies	—	483	700
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,605	5,855
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	23	64
Auckland, New Zealand	—	112	97
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	15	—
Azuza, West Indies	—	209	19
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	716
Barbados, West Indies	—	1,077	1,132
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50
Beira, E. Africa	—	9	—
Belfast, Ireland	—	150	208
Berbec, British Guiana	—	84	—
Bergen, Norway	—	675	250
Berlin, Germany	—	—	12
Bissao, Port. Guinea	—	18	—
Bombay, India	—	142	9
Bone, Algeria	—	675	81
Bordeaux, France	—	1,095	7,393
Braila, Roumania	—	100	173
Bremen, Germany	—	499	205
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	61	214
Bristol, England	—	75	75
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	2,960	4,094
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	107
Callao, Peru	—	12	40
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	4	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	2,006	2,795
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	172
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5	3
Carapano, Venezuela	—	5	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	733	398
Ceara, Brazil	—	9	—
Chaperico, C. A.	—	525	1,405
Christiania, Norway	—	75	150
Christiansand, Norway	—	274	570
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	5	47
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	9	—
Colon, Panama	—	9	1,255
Conakry, Africa	—	29	104
Constantinople, Turkey	—	135	10
Cook, New Zealand	—	50	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	300	945
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	3	225
Cork, Ireland	—	30	150
Cristobal, Panama	—	18	—
Cruceco, Leeward Islands	—	3	116
Dantzig, Germany	—	2,133	3,200
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	131	80
Demerara, British Guiana	—	1,717	2,068
Domulca, W. I.	—	24	—
Drontheim, Norway	—	180	185
Dublin, Ireland	—	150	595
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	87	—
Dunkirk, France	—	150	2,090
East London, Cape Colony	—	44	—
Flume, Austria	—	—	365
Fort de France, West Indies	—	1,329	372
Freemantle, Australia	—	—	6
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,375	1,580
Genoa, Italy	—	13,227	11,638
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	334	801
Gibraltar, Spain	—	5	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	3,990	1,912
Gonaives, Haiti	—	3,957	6,779
Gouairies, Haiti	—	7	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,400	1,970
Grand Bassam, W. Africa	—	—	10
Granada, Spain	—	87	11
Grenada, W. I.	—	17	—
Gaudeloupe, West Indies	—	3,597	2,281
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	14	59
Half Jack, W. Africa	—	—	4
Hallfax, Nova Scotia	—	—	2
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,625	5,762
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba	—	58	5,427
Havre, France	—	199	19,927
Helmingborg, Sweden	—	—	128
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	50
Hull, England	—	125	180
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	4
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	3
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	44
Kingston, West Indies	—	61	2,328
Kobe, Japan	—	—	1,598
Konigsburg, Germany	—	—	600
Kustendji, Roumania	—	—	1,400
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	3	190
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	207
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	39
Leith, Scotland	—	—	8,448
Lisbon, Spain	—	—	335
Liverpool, England	—	—	20
London, England	—	—	5,077
Lorenso Marques, East Africa	—	200	7,151
Lyttleton, New Zealand	—	—	5,928
Macerio, Brazil	—	—	6
Maceio, Brazil	—	—	17
Maceio, San Domingo	—	—	434
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	1,011
Malta, Island of	—	—	789
	—	—	245
	—	—	21
	—	—	8,469

Manchester, England	—	3,350	1,717
Manaos, Brazil	—	6	15
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	15	50
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	51	9
Marseilles, France	—	49,325	60,488
Martinique, West Indies	—	11,588	4,180
Massawa, Arabia	—	57	269
Matanzas, West Indies	—	604	268
Mazatlan, Mexico	—	—	24
Melbourne, Australia	—	7	107
Mexico, Mexico	—	—	263
Mollendo, Peru	—	—	35
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	—	34
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,452	4,961
Nagasaki, Japan	—	—	7
Naples, Italy	—	549	872
Newcastle, England	—	40	25
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	68	72
Oran, Algeria	—	1,372	1,412
Oruro, Bolivia	—	42	21
Panama, Panama	—	117	8
Para, Brazil	—	20	6
Paraguay, Brazil	—	24	24
Paysandu, Uruguay	—	—	9
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	2,206	977
Philippeville, Algeria	—	131	—
Poltava-Pitra, West Indies	—	83	774
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	86	93
Port au Prince	—	42	102
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	12	—
Port de Paix, Haiti	—	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	267	126
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	18	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	102	255
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	13	16
Port Said, Egypt	—	105	50
Progreso, Mexico	—	21	340
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	618	610
Riga, Russia	—	7	—
Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	—	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	9,261	9,038
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	119	71
Rotterdam, Holland	—	23,472	9,977
St. Croix, West Indies	—	69	23
St. John, N. F.	—	48	47
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	295	427
St. Martin, W. I.	—	—	212
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	8	30
Sagua, La Grande, Cuba	—	—	9
Samana, San Domingo	—	31	—
Sanches, San Domingo	—	427	573
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	282	2,719
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	—	14
Santiago, Cuba	—	1,542	610
Santos, Brazil	—	4,873	1,878
Savannah, Colombia	—	—	21
Sekeidi, West Africa	—	10	10
Shanghai, China	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	27	26
Southampton, England	—	1,224	1,225
Stavanger, Norway	—	170	244
Stettin, Germany	—	6,104	6,653
Stockholm, Sweden	—	80	435
Sucre, Bolivia	—	—	6
Swansea, Wales	—	—	26
Sydney, Australia	—	33	54
Talcahuana, Chile	—	202	34
Tampico, Mexico	—	6	79
Tangier, Morocco	—	100	632
Trieste, Austria	—	2,216	67,057
Trinidad, Island of	—	14	555
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	661
Turks Island, West Indies	—	—	9
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	125	771
Valparaiso, Chile	—	7,625	1,457
Venice, Italy	—	15,062	11,049
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	188	390
Wellington, New Zealand	—	14	182
Yokohama, Japan	—	49	33
Total	—	2,765	252,810

Antwerp, Belgium	—	14,001	16,363
Belfast, Ireland	—	400	525
Belize, British Honduras	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	200	—
Bordeaux, France	—	—	776
Bremen, Germany	—	5,865	3,453
Bristol, England	—	525	5,200
Christiania, Norway	—	600	850
Colon, Panama	—	512	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	200	4,625
Cork, Ireland	—	75	—
Cuba	—	130	—
Dublin, Ireland	—	845	—
Dunkirk, France	—	350	600
Genoa, Italy	—	50	802
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	2,300
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,775	25,802
Havana, Cuba	—	171	2,908
Havre, France	—	75	12,546
Hull, England	—	—	135
Liverpool, England	—	250	15,729
London, England	—	100	15,825
Manchester, England	—	—	6,850
Marseilles, France	—	—	1,140
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	—	13,298
Rotterdam, Holland	—	900	104,806
Savannah, Georgia	—	—	97,088
Swansea, Wales	—	—	50
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	260
Trieste, Austria	—	—	423
Venice, Italy	—	—	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	10,950
	—	—	300
	—	—	149
	—	—	463
	—	—	500
Total	—	3,521	233,639

Antwerp, Belgium	—	100	200
Bremen, Germany	—	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	201
Hamburg, Germany	—	8,118	3,690

Havana, Cuba	—	496	—
Liverpool, England	—	1,000	—
London, England	—	500	—
Reval, Russia	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	40,912	34,037
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	10,567
Trieste, Austria	—	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	9,983	10,112
Total	—	71,747	65,557

Antwerp, Belgium	—	719	1,479
Bremen, Germany	—	300	648
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,140	3,048
Havre, France	—	1,147	600
Liverpool, England	—	600	80
Marseilles, France	—	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,458	5,390
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	—
Total	—	11,714	11,615

Christiania, Norway	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	475	190
Hamburg, Germany	—	612	321
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	200
Total	—	1,162	717

Aalesund, Norway	—	52	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	53	—
Barcelona, Spain	—	120	—
Bergen, Norway	—	117	—
Bremen, Germany	—	9,405	3,563
Christiania, Norway	—	3,903	844
Christiansand, Norway	—	105	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	215
Drontheim, Norway	—	32	—
Genoa, Italy	—	323	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	5,534	3,446
Hamburg, Germany	—	7,082	3,432
Havre, France	—	3,133	3,454
London, England	—	—	375
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	648
Rotterdam, Holland	—	55,187	37,141
Stavanger, Norway	—	581	197
Stettin, Germany	—	54	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	54	—
Tonsberg, Norway	—	105	—
Trieste, Austria	—	106	321
Venice, Italy	—	423	—
Total	—	87,056	52,988

Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany	—	450	19,371
Liverpool, England	—	3,090	2,481
London, England	—	56	1,809
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	9,404
Total	—	3,796	32,960

Canada	—	16,599	18,274
Costa Rica	—	—	1
Germany	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300	—
Guatemala	—	—	19
Hamburg, Germany	—	200	—
Honduras	—	—	10
Honolulu, Hawaii	—	—	5
Japan	—	—	2
Liverpool, England	—	—	10
Mexico	—	—	5
Nova Scotia	—	—	3
Salvador	—	—	72
Total	—	17,099	18,792

From New York	2,765	252,810	323,688
From New Orleans	3,521	233,639	292,382
From Galveston	—	71,747	65,557
From Baltimore	—	11,714	11,615
From Philadelphia	—	1,162	717
From Savannah	—	87,056	52,988
From Newport News	—	3,796	32,960
From all other ports	—	17,099	18,792
Total	6,286	679,023	708,009

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers

AND DEALERS IN
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is some increase in the demand for branded hides, especially in Colorados, which at the relatively low figure of 11c. as compared with former prices have been taken quite freely. The packers are more hopeful over the situation than formerly and are predicting an easier money market next month and increased trading in hides in consequence. Native hides continue to be maintained in price better than branded varieties. Native steers are still in request at 14c. for late salting, and packers are not inclined to sell any ahead at this figure. One of the big packers has made a sale of 2,000 August natives at 14c. Texas steers still rule quiet and nominal. Buyers are not disposed to bid over last selling rates by one packer of 13c. for heavy, 11½c. for lights and 10½c. for extremes, although other packers hold at ¾@½c. above these prices. Butt brands still rule firmer than other descriptions, but few sales are reported of these. As previously noted, one packer claimed to have secured 12½c. for a couple of cars of August butt brands, but this price appears to be above the market, as other packers are offering to sell July and August salting at 12c. Colorados are more active and trading in these has been fairly large. Additional sales have been made of over 13,000 Colorados at 11c., which with the 6,000 noted yesterday as selling at this figure makes about 20,000 in all, besides 3,000 early August Colorados that were moved earlier in the week and not previously reported sold. Branded cows are still very much neglected and weak. Buyers are only bidding 10c., and last sales were at 10½c. Native cows are fairly steady, with late salting heavy cows well sold up and in some instances ahead at 12½c. and late salting light cows held at 11½@12c., but not considered quotable over 11½@11¼c. The same packer who sold the 2,000 native steers noted above also moved 1,000 light native cows of April salting at 11c. Native bulls continue nominal; also branded bulls.

Later.—Another sale has been made of 3,000 Colorados by a big packer at 11c. The market shows a somewhat better feeling with a scattering demand from independent tanners, who are all running short of hides and evidently believe that prices are low enough at the present time to take sufficient quantities to last them for a few weeks at least. It is reported that a packer has made some sales of native steers at 14c. for August and 13½c. for July salting, and had a bid of 11c. for February and March native steers, which bid was reported refused.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues dull and weak, but it is expected that hides at lower prices are likely to be moved freely to Eastern tanners, who are now attending the fair here. At present, however, no busi-

ness of consequence is reported. Buffs are weak, and it is not believed that regular late receipt lots will bring over 10c. and 9c. on next sale of any size. Bids of 10c. are being solicited quietly for some lots of buffs here which contained a large percentage of seconds, but these are not taken, as buyers are not willing to pay over 10c. for lots that contain the regular proportion of No. 1's and No. 2's. The situation in Ohio buffs has weakened and good Ohio buffs are being offered to Western tanners at 10½c., and it is believed that firm offers of 10½c. might be accepted for some of these lots. Heavy cows are weak and neglected at the asking price of 10½c., and it is believed that some lots of these could be bought at 10¼c. Extremes are in small supply and mostly held at 10¼@11c., but buyers are not disposed to pay these prices unless they are in urgent need of supplies. Heavy steers are dull and nominally quotable at 10¼@11¼c. Heavy bulls are in an entirely nominal position and not considered quotable over 9½c.

CALFSKINS.—Buyers as a rule continue to hold off, while dealers still hold their prices unchanged. In some instances where a lot is wanted right away full prices are paid and a car of choice outside city skins has been sold here at 15c. Chicago cities are held at 15c., and countries are quotable at 14¼@14½c. Kips, 11½c., and deacons \$1.07½ and 85c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Prices are unchanged, with last sales of best packer pelts at \$1.12½ for shearings and \$1.20 for lambs. Countries range from 60@90c. for lambs and 50@60c. shearings.

HORSE HIDES.—Horse hides are offered at \$3.50@5.75.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Not a single sale disturbs the absolute dullness of the market. Common hides could probably be bought at low prices, however, as the market at the River Plate is very weak. Last cabled offerings here of dry Buenos Ayres containing 30 per cent. seconds was 18½c. c.i.f. New York in bond, but the best bid for these to-day is 17½c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There is more doing than formerly and it is reported that quite a lot of late salting branded hides have been sold. One sale of these by one packer included 2,000 to 3,000 butt brands at private terms, but it is understood that the price was not over 11c. Bids of 10½c. are reported to have been made for Colorados. A small out-of-town packer is reported to have sold a car of July and August native steers at 12c. Last sales here of regular packer late salting native bulls were at 10c., and 10½c. is bid for outside packer cows.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—There are further offerings of 50-lb. and up cows and steers at 10c. flat and last sales of these were at that figure with buyers now bidding less. Last sales of all weight hides with heavy bulls out were at 96c. flat. Calfskins are rather easy. Heavy weight New York City skins are weaker and the former asking price of \$1.95 for 9 to 12 lbs. is not obtainable, and best bids are 2½@5c. less for these.

Boston.

Some sales of Ohio buffs have been made at 10½c., but most buyers only bid 10¼c. Tanners refuse to bid over 8½c. for good lots of Southern.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

hama, 10,079 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 60,400 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 1,888 lbs.; Port Natal, South Africa, 55,550 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 55,770 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 58,015 lbs.; Santa Marta, Colombia, 7,895 lbs.; Santo Domingo, S. D., 32,877 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 18,750 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 2,600 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 29,937 lbs.; Southampton, England, 33,750 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 153,943 lbs.; Sydney, Australia, 1,950 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 31,118 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 61,406 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 58,910 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 2,040 lbs.

PORK.—Christiania, Norway, 25 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 20 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Inagua, W. I., 20 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 46 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 200 bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 18 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 53 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 78 bbls.; Santo Domingo, San Dom., 45 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 345 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 901 bbls.; 15 tcs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, August 28, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 115 bbls.; 5 tcs.; Arendal, Norway, 25 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 450 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tcs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 25 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 32 bbls.; Cristobal, Panama, 33,711 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 5,400 lbs.; 300 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 75 tcs.; 75 bbls.; Christiansand, Norway, 50 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 84 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,089 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 130 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 46 bbls.; 13,938 lbs.; Inagua, W. I., 61 bbls.; 105 tcs.; Kingston, W. I., 62 bbls.; 52 tcs.; Liverpool, England, 1,822-337 lbs.; 330 bbls.; 269 tcs.; London, England, 219,800 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 13 bbls.; Nassau, Bahama, 32 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 50 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 28 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 12 bbls.; Santo Domingo, San Dom., 9 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 183 bbls.; Southampton, England, 715,849 lbs.; Sierre Leone, Africa, 335 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 75 tcs.; 126 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 270 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 200 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 75 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,075 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 210 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 2,355 tcs.; Havana, Cuba, 6 tcs.; Messina, Sicily, 40 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,780 tcs.; Smyrna, 25 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 1,520 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 3,200 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,670 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 1,920 lbs.; Inagua, W. I., 5,700 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,300 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 3,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,800 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 16,200 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 189,143 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 1,941 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 126,148 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 194,797 lbs.; Santo Domingo, San Dom., 20,206 lbs.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

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There are many grades but only one RETSOF; it has been the standard for twenty years.

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Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

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Chicago Section

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 24, averaged 7.23 cents per pound.

Stenslund & Hering, of Joliet, were visitors in Chicago during the week, chaperoned by a deputy warden. How the mighty do fall now and again.

Stock watering is prohibited—no, not en route, smartly, but by a new rule adopted by the public service commission of New York. W. U. T. Co., please note.

The only safe way to find hogs affected with tuberculosis is to pick out the best in the bunch. Sure! Why, ain't a whole lot of J. Papp's highest high-priced dairy cows been condemned?

Thanks to C. O. Young, Swift & Company's general superintendent, the threatened teamsters' strike at the Yards was averted. As an arbiter Mr. Young has few equals in any walk of life.

A new pugilist hath arisen of the name of McGuigan, and without a manager, trainer or other similar detriment he landed a \$175,000 purse in the first round. Tinchorns like Jeff, Gans, Burns, et al, to the weeds!

President Roosevelt's attitude towards the trusts, as outlined by him at Provincetown, Mass., on August 20, will doubtless start a stampede for good fitting shoes and the softest boards obtainable at the various State hotels.

William Taft coughed up his little piece down to Columbus, Ohio (didn't make near the spurge Pirrung did on his return), and ran along on his little jog around the world, to be back in time to see T. R. elected, by acclamation principally.

For Evermore! The Standard Oil Company says the Administration is unfair. There are a whole lot of oil men in the country who think John D. is so far removed from the unfair class that he'd make a hold-up man look like John the Baptist.

Colonel Win. E. Skinner, former manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, and now a prominent resident of Denver, has just been re-elected president of the Colorado State Commercial Association after a hot contest. They will have to get up early to beat Colonel Bill, even in Colorado!

It would appear that most everybody considers it his prerogative to hand the packers an "ultimatum" from time to time. This

time it's the teamsters. The packers, however, upon receiving said ultums, root around in the pigeon holes and dig out a decision of the kind that usually sticks, and hand it back. Yes, indeedy!

Mr. Carl Kroeck, of the Cudahy Packing Company, Omaha, was a visitor in the city during the week, and sad to relate, was seen in the company of H. D. Oppenheimer. However, Mr. Kroeck is not to blame for that, any more than Mr. Kohrs, of the H. Kohrs Packing Co., Davenport, Ia., was for being seen in company with Asa Davidson.

The doors of the Coliseum were thrown open to visitors to the second annual shoe and leather market fair at noon Wednesday. More than 300 leather concerns, located in various parts of the country, are represented. Managers of the show declare that the most complete array of leather products and leather working machinery ever gathered under one roof is shown. The exhibits in the various booths are valued at more than \$500,000.

Henry J. Seiter, the well-known packer, is "in bad" in his neighborhood. Reports have been coming in to the police department that every time he jumps into the lake, and that is every evening, all his neighbors' basements are flooded. It is said a public subscription will be taken up to erect a tank for his special swimmin' hole, as there is no law on the statute books of South Chicago preventing any person of any size from making a hole in the lake at his or her pleasure, providing said person does not stay in long enough to contaminate the water.

Western railroads hauled less provisions into Chicago last week than in any previous week since the first of January. Dressed beef and cured meats held up well, as compared with the same time last year, but lard fell off nearly 1,000,000 pounds. Traffic generally runs light at this season. The net loss for the week was 3,387,000 pounds, while as compared with last year the increase was 256,000 pounds, but as compared with 1905 the past week's deliveries showed a loss of 762,000 pounds. Deliveries at Chicago in pounds for the past week, with comparisons, were as follows:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cured meats.....	3,753,210	3,130,117	3,780,736
Dressed beef.....	5,014,395	4,623,509	5,498,397
Lard	608,170	1,536,707	939,830
Total.....	9,405,775	9,290,444	10,227,963
Week ending:			
August 17.....	12,852,933	10,439,648	11,421,151
August 10.....	13,181,783	10,880,159	13,090,637
August 3.....	11,142,994	11,072,345	12,753,922
July 27.....	13,334,012	11,635,697	12,584,491

MEAT PACKERS' CONVENTION.

Associate members of the American Meat Packers' Association, which classification includes firms which provide packers with machinery, equipment, etc., have been notified that the arrangements committee for the second annual convention at Chicago on October 7, 8 and 9 has reserved the parlor floor and parts of other floors at the Grand Pacific Hotel, for such members as intend to make displays or entertain their friends during the convention. Several concerns will make a feature of displays, and others will keep "open house" while the meat men are in Chicago. A great portion of the space allotted has already been taken for this purpose. Those desiring to make reservations should communicate with the hotel people at once.

ARMOUR IMPORTS SHIRE HORSES.

In connection with the recent visit of the famous Armour six-horse draft team to England, which was a triumphal tour throughout, the British Farmer & Stock Breeder says in a recent issue concerning Mr. Armour's purchase of famous gray Shire geldings for America:

In order to test the merits of the English Shire horse as compared with this aggregation of American-bred horses, Mr. Armour authorized Mr. Hodgkinson, his livestock representative in the United Kingdom, to purchase a sample of high-class Shire horses to work in the team. English Shire breeders are sanguine that they will prove equal, and indeed superior, to this crossbred Percheron team, and one of these Shires, bred by the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, of Henley-on-Thames, is regarded as fit to qualify to run in the lead of the team when they next compete in Chicago in December for the International championship, which they won in 1906.

BRITISH MEAT IMPORTS.

Imports of meat into Great Britain for the seven months of the year ending with July show a falling off in pork and bacon imports from the United States, a decrease in Argentine beef imports, and increases in mutton shipments from Australia and New Zealand, in pork from the Netherlands and bacon from Denmark. The official government figures are as follows for meat and meat animals, with comparisons:

	1907.	1906.	1905.
Cattle, head.....	278,188	325,155	313,361
Sheep, "	66,498	68,196	185,087
Hogs, "			150
Beef, cwts.....	3,344,073	3,367,872	2,774,229
Mutton, "	2,877,439	2,619,929	2,236,088
Pork, "	318,588	257,758	281,380
Bacon, "	3,225,292	3,308,764	2,274,947

Experts in every branch of the packing-house industry can find lucrative employment by keeping an eye on the "Wanted" department, page 48.

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CONTENTS

Department Store Refrigeration. By J. C. Gossage. 13	Refrigeration in America. By C. C. Loomis. 15
Water and Ice Relations in Plate Ice. By Charles D. Harwood. 17	What the Trade Abroad is Doing. 21
The Refrigerating Engineer's Pocket Manual. By Oswald Gault. 23	Air Cooling in Theory. 27
Rules to Lesson Plate Making. 29	Cooling by Natural Ice. 31
Notes from the Pacific Coast. 33	Queries and Answers. 35
Mineral Ice. 37	Notes of New Plants and Additions. 39
New Companies. 41	Comparative Notes. 43
Inside Drippings. 45	In Legal Lines. 47
Humid Ice Frost. 49	Play and Accident Board. 51
Refrigerating Patents. 53	In the Trade. 55
Obituary. 57	Editorial. 59

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1906.
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ICE TRADE JOURNAL, Vol. XXVII—No. 11.
COLD STORAGE, Vol. XL—No. 6.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS, PAGE 75.

FOR AUGUST

CONTENTS

Cooling Plant of a Chocolate Mill.
Humidity and Its Control. By Van Rensselaer H. Greene.
Some Effects of Ice on Character and Health. By Lieut. R. E. Mason, U. S. V.
Plans for a Small Cold Storage.
Some Pointers in the Operation of Corliss Engines. By Hubert E. Collins.
National Ice Carnival Day.
Queries and Answers.
Natural Ice.
News of Companies and Plants.
In Legal Lines.
Natural Ice Notes.
Fires and Accidents.
New Preservative Process.
Warehousemen's Association Meeting.
Pipe Line Extension Planned.
Importing Butter.
In the Trade.
Obituary.
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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 19....	24,551	2,227	46,885	16,233
Tuesday, Aug. 20....	4,544	2,019	15,184	15,477
Wednesday, Aug. 21..	17,319	1,730	27,042	22,991
Thursday, Aug. 22....	6,094	894	12,757	8,696
Friday, Aug. 23....	1,665	390	7,813	4,016
Saturday, Aug. 24....	251	534	6,149	1,192
Total last week....	54,424	7,674	115,830	68,985
Previous week.....	64,417	7,813	108,604	80,552
Cor. week 1906.....	65,045	8,909	119,232	94,254
Cor. week 1905.....	62,423	8,202	103,129	85,711

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 19....	6,430	—	7,988	1,974
Tuesday, Aug. 20....	3,258	150	4,193	5,952
Wednesday, Aug. 21..	4,976	21	4,202	5,840
Thursday, Aug. 22....	5,602	148	6,006	3,461
Friday, Aug. 23....	2,553	64	4,100	2,424
Saturday, Aug. 24....	536	—	4,800	—
Total last week....	23,357	391	31,886	19,651
Previous week.....	24,162	544	29,308	25,552
Cor. week 1906.....	24,066	524	26,613	26,374
Cor. week 1905.....	25,744	537	33,343	17,714

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date, 2,006,530	305,894	4,888,717	2,454,732	
Year ago.....	1,688,747	284,100	4,968,045	2,775,795
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending August 24.....			372,000	
Week previous.....			405,000	
Year ago.....			375,000	
Two years ago.....			332,000	
Year to August 24.....			16,522,000	
Same period 1906.....			15,666,000	
Same period 1905.....			15,594,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:				
Cattle.....	106,800	279,200	139,700	
Week ago.....	218,700	290,700	182,600	
Year ago.....	183,700	294,900	188,800	
Two years ago.....	170,000	285,800	167,800	
Total this year.....	1,124,000	12,395,000	5,362,000	
Total last year.....	5,089,000	12,151,000	5,778,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending August 24, 1907.			
Armour & Co.....		22,000	
Swift & Co.....		16,200	
Anglo-American.....		5,090	
Royd-Lunham.....		5,700	
H. Boone & Co.....		2,800	
Continental, P. G.....		3,700	
Hammond & Co.....		4,000	
Morris & Co.....		5,000	
Roberts & Oak.....		2,900	
S. & S.....		8,300	
Western Packing Co.....		4,800	
Omaha Packing Co.....		2,200	
Other packers.....		7,000	
Totals.....		91,100	
Week ago.....		83,800	
Year ago.....		106,700	
Two years ago.....		90,100	
Total for year.....		4,151,700	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week August 24, 1907....	\$6.25	\$5.79	\$5.30	\$6.70
Previous week.....	6.20	6.05	5.30	6.80
Year ago.....	5.35	6.20	5.25	7.40
Two years ago.....	5.30	6.04	4.90	6.95
Three years ago.....	5.10	5.36	3.60	5.30

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$6.50@7.35
Fair to good steers.....	5.75@6.50
Inferior to plain steers.....	4.50@5.50
Range steers.....	4.75@5.75
Texas steers.....	4.25@5.75
Plain to fancy cows.....	3.50@4.50
Plain to fancy yearlings.....	5.00@6.00
Plain to fancy heifers.....	3.75@5.50
Good to choice feeders.....	4.00@4.90
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.50@2.75
Common to good culling cows.....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls.....	3.50@5.10
Calves, common to fair.....	5.00@6.25
Calves, good to fancy.....	6.25@7.50

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 280 lbs. and up.....	\$5.75@5.90
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 5.85@6.10	
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	5.95@6.15
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up.....	6.15@6.25
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows, 135 to 190 lbs.....	6.25@6.42 1/2
Rough sows and coarse stags, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.25@5.75
Throw-outs, all weights.....	4.00@5.25
Pigs, 60 to 90 lbs.....	5.25@5.90
Pigs, 90 to 135 lbs.....	5.75@6.10

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers.....	\$5.25@6.00
Fair to good wethers.....	5.00@5.25
Good to prime ewes.....	5.25@5.75
Good to prime native lambs.....	6.25@7.50
Fair to good native lambs.....	6.20@6.75
Range lambs.....	6.75@7.70
Range wethers.....	3.25@5.80
Feeding lambs.....	5.00@5.75
Cull lambs.....	5.25@7.50
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.50
Yearlings.....	5.50@6.25
Breeding ewes.....	5.30@6.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$10.05	\$16.12 1/2	\$16.05	\$16.10
October.....	10.10	16.15	16.10	16.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$9.05	\$9.07 1/2	\$9.02 1/2	\$9.05
October.....	9.17 1/2	9.20	9.17 1/2	9.17 1/2
January.....	8.60	8.75	8.60	8.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.70	\$8.75	\$8.70	\$8.75
October.....	8.85	8.87 1/2	8.82 1/2	8.85
January.....	7.07 1/2	8.10	7.97 1/2	8.10

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$16.15	\$16.25	\$16.15	\$16.20
October.....	16.25	16.35	16.25	16.30
January.....	15.87 1/2	16.00	15.87 1/2	16.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$9.15	\$9.15	\$9.07 1/2	\$9.15
October.....	9.22 1/2	9.27 1/2	9.20	9.27 1/2
January.....	8.82 1/2	8.95	8.82 1/2	8.92 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.75	\$8.85	\$8.72 1/2	\$8.85
October.....	8.85	8.95	8.82 1/2	8.92 1/2
January.....	8.15	8.25	8.15	8.22 1/2

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$16.22 1/2	\$16.22 1/2	\$16.02 1/2	\$16.02 1/2
October.....	16.30	16.32 1/2	16.07	16.07 1/2
January.....	16.10	16.17 1/2	16.00	16.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$9.15	\$9.15	\$9.05	\$9.05
October.....	9.27 1/2	9.27 1/2	9.17 1/2	9.17 1/2
January.....	8.92 1/2	9.02 1/2	8.80	8.85
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.85	\$8.85	\$8.75	\$8.75
October.....	8.95	8.95	8.82 1/2	8.82 1/2
January.....	8.25	8.25	8.17 1/2	8.17 1/2

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$15.80	\$15.80	\$15.77 1/2	\$15.77 1/2
October.....	15.90	15.90	15.82 1/2	15.87 1/2
January.....	15.85	15.87 1/2	15.77 1/2	15.87 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$9.00	\$9.02 1/2	\$9.00	\$9.00
October.....	9.15	9.15	9.12 1/2	9.12 1/2
January.....	8.80	8.80	8.77 1/2	8.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.65	\$8.70	\$8.50	\$8.50
October.....	8.80	8.80	8.65	8.65
January.....	8.10	8.12 1/2	8.10	8.12 1/2

THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$15.00	\$15.65	\$15.47	\$15.47
October.....	15.75	15.75	15.62	15.62
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$8.95	\$9.00	\$8.90	\$8.90
October.....	9.10	9.12	9.02	9.02
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.47	\$8.55	\$8.45	\$8.45
October.....	8.60	8.67	8.57	8.57

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1907.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
September.....	\$15.50	\$15.50	\$15.37	\$15.45
October.....	15.60	15.60	15.60	15.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	\$8.92	\$8.97	\$8.90	\$8.95
October.....	9.05	9.07	9.02	9.07
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	\$8.50	\$8.55	\$8.47	\$8.55
October.....	8.60	8.67	8.60	8.67

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 28.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10 1/2; 14@16 ave., 9 1/2; 18@20 ave., 9 1/2; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 7; 6@8 ave., 7; 8@10 ave., 6 1/2; 10@12 ave., 6 1/2; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10 1/2; 18@20 ave., 10 1/2; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11 1/2; 12@14 ave., 11; 14@16 ave., 10; 18@20 ave., 10; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., none; 12@14 ave., 10 1/2; 14@16 ave., 9 1/2; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 11 1/2; 18@20 ave., 11 1/2; 20@22 ave., 11 1/2; 24@26 ave., 11 1/2; 26@28 ave., 11 1/2; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7; 6@7 ave., 7; 6@8 ave., 6 1/2; 7@9 ave., 6 1/2; 8@10 ave., 6 1/2; 10@12 ave., 6 1/2; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7; 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 14 1/2; 8@10 ave., 13 1/2; 10@12 ave., 11 1/2.

Prices on all S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roast.....	16	20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	12 1/2
Beef Stew.....	5	8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	10
Corned Ribs.....	6	8
Corned Flanks.....	10	12 1/2
Round Steaks.....	10	12 1/2
Round Roasts.....	10	12 1/2
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	10	12 1/2
Rolls, Roast.....	10	12 1/2

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	.18
Fore Quarters.....	.12 1/2
Legs, fancy.....	.20
Stew.....	.12
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Ribs and Loins.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	.14
Stew.....	.8
Shoulders.....	.10
Hind Quarters.....	.16
Fore Quarters.....	.12
Rib and Loins Chops.....	.22

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	.14
Pork Chops.....	.14
Pork Tenders.....	.25
Pork Butts.....	.11
Spare Ribs.....	.15
Blades.....	.8
Hocks.....	.6
Pigs' Heads.....	.6
Leaf Lard.....	.10

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	.14
Fore Quarters.....	.10
Legs.....	.16
Breasts.....	.10
Shoulders.....	.10
Cutlets.....	.20
Rib and Loins Chops.....	.16

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	3	@ 6
Tallow.....	4	@ 4 1/2
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1 1/2	@ 2 1/2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	14 1/2	@ 15 1/2
Calfskins, under 8 lbs (deacones).....	75	@ 80

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	@ 14 1/2
Turkeys.....	@ 11
Fowls.....	@ 12 1/2
Roosters.....	@ 7
Ducks.....	@ 10
Geese, per dozen.....	\$5.00@7.00

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@ 11
Chickens.....	@ 12 1/2
Ducks.....	@ 10
Geese.....	@ 10
Roosters.....	@ 8

Veal.

Choice.....	3 1/2 @ 10
Good.....	3 @ 9
Medium.....	4 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Coarse, heavy.....	5 @

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	@ 7
Good Native Steers	@ 9 1/4
Western Steers	@ 8
Native Steers, Medium	@ 8 1/2
Heifers, Good	@ 9
Hind Quarters	1.75 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.50 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	0 1/4 @ 0 3/4
Cow Chucks	@ 5 1/4
Boneless Chucks	@ 4 1/4
Medium Plates	@ 3 1/4
Steer Plates	@ 4 1/4
Cow Rounds	@ 3 1/4
Steer Rounds	@ 4 1/4
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loin	@ 12
Steak Butts	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Clods	@ 8
Rolls	@ 12
Rump Butts	@ 8 1/2
Trimnings	@ 4 1/4
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 11 1/4
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 14 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 15 1/4
Loins Ends, steer-native	@ 11
Loins Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	@ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 3
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 16
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 3
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 3

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	@ 7 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 7
Good Carcass	@ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 12
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 50
Plucks	@ 30
Heads, each	@ 8

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 10 1/2
Good Caul	@ 11
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 12
Saddles Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 9
Good Sheep	@ 9 1/4
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 11 1/4
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 8 1/4
Mutton Legs	@ 11
Mutton Stew	@ 8
Mutton Loins	@ 11
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	0 1/4 @ 0 3/4
Pork Loins	@ 13
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 21
Spare Ribs	@ 0 1/2
Butts	@ 0 1/4
Hocks	@ 0
Trimnings	@ 0 1/4
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 3
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 0 1/4
Cheek Meat	@ 4 1/4
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinless Shoulders	@ 8 1/4
Pork Hearts	@ 2 1/4
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/4
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/4
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	@ 8 1/4
Hams	@ 12
Calas	@ 8 1/4
Belles	@ 12
Shoulders	@ 8 1/4

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6
Bologna large, long, round and cloth	@ 6
Choice Bologna	@ 7 1/4

Viennas	@ 8
Frankfurters	@ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7
Tongue	@ 8 1/4
White Tongue	@ 9
Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/4
Prepared Sausage	@ 10
New England Sausage	@ 10
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 10
Special Compressed Ham	@ 10
Berliner Sausage	@ 8 1/4
Boneless Sausage	@ 14
Oxford Sausage	@ 14
Polish Sausage	@ 7 1/4
Garlic	@ 7 1/4
Smoked Sausage	@ 8
Parm Sausage	@ 8
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 8 1/4
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 6 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Hams, Bologna	@ 8

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C., Medium Dry	@—
German Salsami, Medium Dry	@ 15
Holsteiner, New	@ 12
Mettwarst, New	@—
Farmer	@ 13
Italian Salsami, New	@ 20
Monarque Cervelat	@—

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.50
Smoked Pork, 2-20	4.00
Bologna, 1-50	3.50
Bologna, 2-20	3.00
Frankfurt, 1-50	5.00
Frankfurt, 2-20	4.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	34.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.35
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.45
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	6.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
10-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2 1/2 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200 lb. bbls.	@ 11.50
Plate Beef	@ 11.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Beef Hams	@—
Rump Butts	@ 12.00
Mess Pork	@ 16.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 15.50
Family Back Pork	@ 17.50
Beef Pork	@ 13.25

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 10 1/4
Pure lard	@ 9 1/4
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 9 1/4
Lard, compound	@ 9
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 63
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 50 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.	

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	@ 16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 10
Rib Bellies, 14@16 avg.	@ 10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18@20 avg.	@ 9 1/4
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	@ 7 1/4
Regular Plates	@ 7 1/4
Short Clears	@—
Butts	@ 6 1/4
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1/2 c. more.	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 14
Skinless Hams	@ 14 1/4
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	@ 9
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	@ 8 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 20
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 13 1/4
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	@ 17 1/4
Dried Bacon, wide, 12@14 avg.	@ 15
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12, strip, 4@6 avg.	@ 13
Dried Beef Sides	@ 15 1/4
Dried Beef Inside	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 17 1/4
Dried Beef Outside	@ 13 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 18 1/4
Smoked Hams	@ 19 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 20
Boiled Calas	@ 14 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 20
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	@ 14 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 12
Middles, per set	@ 12
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/4
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 50
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 50
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 70
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/4
Beef bladders, medium	@ 22
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.42 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage 9 and 20% per unit	2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65@70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	52.50
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	68.75
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	77.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	\$8.82 1/2 @ 8.95
Prime steam, loose	@ 8.35
Neutral	@ 9 1/4
Compound	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Leaf	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Oleo No. 2	@ 8
Mutton	@ 8 1/4
Tallow	0 1/4 @ 7
Grease	@ 0 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	55 @ 57
No. 1 lard oil	48 @ 50
No. 2 lard oil	46 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 @ 8 1/4
Oleo stock	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	57 1/2 @ 65
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	55 @ 56
Corn oil, loose	@ 5 1/4

TALLOW.

Edible	7 @ 7 1/4
Prime city	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Choice country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' prime	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	@ 5 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

GREASES.

White, choice	@ 6 1/4
White, "A"	@ 6 1/4
White, "B"	@ 5 1/4
Bone	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
House	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Yellow	@ 5 1/4
Brown	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Glue Stock	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Neatsfoot Stock	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Garbage Grease	nom @ 5 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	Nom @ 52
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 49
Soap, bbls., concn., 62@65% F. A.	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.50 @ 1.60
Barrels, ash	1.45 @ 1.47
Barrels, oak	1.55 @ 1.57

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	9 1/4 @ 10
Borax	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/4
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, ear lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, granulated, ear lots, per ton	2.65
Casting salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouses, Union Stock Yards
Chicago
TALLOW GREASE STEARINES
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKLINGS BONES BONE MEAL
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HORNS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.50@6.65
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.70@5.45
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.80@4.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@5.15
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25@4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.25@6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$ 9.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	7.50@8.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.	5.50@7.25
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.50
Live calves, skim milk, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to prime, per 10. lbs.....	\$7.50@8.25
Live lambs, common to fair, per 100 lbs.	6.00@7.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.50
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@5.25
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.75
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.00@7.10
Hogs, medium.....	@7.20
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7.40@7.50
Pigs.....	@7.60
Rough.....	6.00@6.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@11
Choice native light.....	10 @10½
Common to fair native.....	8½ @ 9½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	10½ @11
Choice native light.....	9½ @10½
Native, common to fair.....	9½ @ 9½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 9½
Choice Western, light.....	@ 9
Common to fair Texas.....	7½ @ 8½
Good to choice heifers.....	7½ @ 8
Common to fair heifers.....	@ 7½
Choice cows.....	@ 7½
Common to fair cows.....	7 @ 7½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 6

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14c. per lb.; No. 2, 11c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15c. per lb.; No. 2, 12c. per lb.; No. 3, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 5c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 10c. per lb.; No. 2, 8½c. per lb.; No. 3, 7½c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@14
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@13
Western calves.....	@11½
Western calves, fair to good.....	10½ @11
Western calves, common.....	9½ @10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10½
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@13½
Spring lambs, good.....	12½ @13
Yearling lambs.....	12 @12½
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @10½
Sheep, culls.....	9 @ 9½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs., avg.....	14 @14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs., avg.....	@13½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13 @13½
Smoked Picnics, light.....	8½ @ 9
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	8½ @ 9
Smoked shoulders.....	9 @ 9½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15½ @16
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	15 @15½
Dried beef cuts.....	15 @15½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11½ @12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	@\$80.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40% @50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Hooft, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 85.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	50 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh Pork loins, city.....	14 @15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @13½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per lb., f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	5½
Beef, hungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	32
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	34
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½ @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11	12½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	13½	15
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12½	—
Allspice.....	7½	10
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	10	22
Mace.....	47	53

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½ @ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½ @ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5½
Powdered.....	5½ @ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	.18 @ .19
No. 2 skins.....	.16 @ .17
No. 3 or branded.....	.09 @ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.16 @ .17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.14 @ .15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@1.95
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65 @1.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.60 @1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.40 @1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	1.95 @2.10
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.85 @1.95
No. 1, B. M. kips.....	1.75 @1.85
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	1.65 @1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.60 @2.65
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30 @2.40
Branded skins.....	.10 @ .12
Branded kips.....	1.30 @1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.55 @1.65
Ticky skins.....	.12 @ .15
Ticky kips.....	1.65 @1.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.90 @1.95
No. 3 skins.....	@ .11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, hens (ave. best).....	15 @16
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	15 @16
Western, fair to good.....	13 @14
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs., pair, per lb.....	22 @24
Fenn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.....	19 @21
Western, dry-picked.....	15 @19
Western, scalded.....	15 @16
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, choice.....	15 @15
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	13 @14
Western, scalded, choice.....	14½ @15
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	12 @14
Southwestern, best lots, straight.....	14½ @14½
Southwestern, poor to medium.....	12 @14
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@11
Old cocks, scalded.....	@11
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	14 @16½
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	3.50 @3.75
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3.00 @3.25
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	2.75 @
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2.25
Squabs, prime white, 6½ lbs. to doz.....	1.75 @2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75 @2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1.25
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	.50 @

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@15½
Fowls, per lb.....	@14½
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@ 9½
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 9½
Turkeys, per lb.....	@13
L. I. ducks, per lb.....	@14
Ducks, Western, per lb.....	@13
Geese, Western, per lb.....	@12
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@10
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@60
Pigeons, per pair.....	@20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.50 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, c. o. f. New York.....	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.47½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.45 @2.50 and 10c
Tankage, 4 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York, 10.00.....	@11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered New York.....	2.95 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton, delivered New York.....	2.75 @ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.16½ @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½ @ 2.27
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	.30 @ .40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Bowles Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 28.

CATTLE.—Arrivals of cattle first three days this week 52,603, against 46,414 same period last week and 54,546 a year ago. The daily arrivals were, Monday 25,055, Tuesday 6,548, Wednesday (estimated) 21,000. Although the receipts have been moderate the demand has been poor. Eastern shipping and export orders were small. A strike among the packinghouse teamsters in New York has had its effect in cutting down orders for beef cattle to be shipped to New York. The poor local and outside demand for beef has been the principal factor in lowering prices on beef steers this week, prices showing a general decline of 10¢ to 15¢ on the bulk of the offerings. Prime cattle such as are selling from \$7@7.30 have held about steady, but the medium and low grades have in some instances sold 20¢ to 25¢ lower this week. Buyers were slow to appear in the yards this morning and slower to take hold, saying they were "not ready." Under trade conditions such as have prevailed until recently a run of 21,000 on Wednesday would have changed hands quickly, but to-day the trade dragged from start to finish and the market was a disappointment to the selling side. The quality of the offerings is getting poorer and fewer steers sold above \$6.75 than on Wednesday in a long time. In fact, sales above \$6.50 were not plentiful and it took good ones to bring this price. Medium to good steers sold at \$5.90 @6.40 and a fair class of killers at \$5.15 @5.35. Plain quality grassy heaves sold at \$4.75 @5.10 with inferior little killers at \$4 @4.50. The future outlook in the market is not bullish.

Prices for native butcher stock have fluctuated within a spread of 10¢. and values to-day are a little stronger than the close of last week. There seems to be a fair inquiry for low-priced beef cattle. The offerings of Western rangers is light and not enough of the kind coming to fill the gap between the high-priced corn-fed steers and the common beef cows. Meantime the medium native cows and Western heaves are meeting with fairly good inquiry at prices unusually good for this time of year.

Arrivals of grass heaves from the Western ranges have been below expectations this week; 9,000 Westerns arrived first half of this week against 6,000 a week ago and 21,500 a year ago. The prime heavy range steers continue in active demand at fully steady prices. Light weight, light fleshed killing steers are a little lower. The market is in shape to handle largely increased receipts of good fat Western heaves and cows and also well-bred feeders. Good heavy Canadian beef steers would sell well on this market. Two loads of 1,395 lb. Montana steers sold Tuesday at \$5.75. The George Keeline cattle brought \$5.25 @5.40, averaging 1,221 and 1,327 lbs. Oscar Keeline marketed a string averaging 1,230 lbs. at \$5.25 @5.30. Kendricks' Wyoming natives sold Monday at \$5.50, averaging 1,232 lbs. The Texans in the same shipment, \$4.90, averaging 1,124 lbs.

HOGS.—Toward the closing of last week a marked decrease in the receipts of hogs was noticeable. In consequence prices advanced rapidly from the low point touched on Wednesday and Thursday. Monday of this week 22,625 was the actual number of arrivals. This being below general expectations the market ruled very active and unevenly higher, some sales showing 10¢ advance while in many instances 15¢ to 20¢ improvement was noticeable. Packing grades sold generally from \$5.90 @6.10, butchers \$6.20 @6.40, light \$6.50 @6.60. Tuesday's moderate run, 12,165, was closely purchased. Packing lots sold weak to 5¢ lower, mediums and butchers steady, choice light strong to 5¢ higher, top \$6.65. Wednesday's

receipts about 30,000. Choice light in very active demand, selling strong to 5¢ higher. Shipping mediums steady to 5¢ lower, heavy grades 10¢ lower and in some cases showing 15¢ decline from Tuesday's best time. During the past few days our local packers have been forced to bid up sharply in order to obtain a supply, but were not at all backward in demanding sharp reductions, which made trading very slow on the ordinary grades. Liberal receipts are expected during the balance of this week. Quotations:

Choice heavy shipping, 250 @300 lbs., \$6.20 @6.35; light butchers, 180 @230 lbs., \$6.50 @6.65; light mixed, 200 @230 lbs., \$6.20 @6.45; choice light, 150 @180 lbs., \$6.60 @6.70; mixed packing, 240 @280 lbs., \$5.90 @6.15; heavy packing, 300 @400 lbs., \$5.80 @6.05; stags, \$5 @5.50; boars, \$2.50 @3.25; choice pigs under 100 lbs., \$5.50 @5.75; choice pigs, 110 @135 lbs., \$6.15 @6.40; common and undesirable lots, \$3.50 @5.

SHEEP.—Increased receipts of sheep and lambs this week as compared with same time last week—13,000—and too many half-fat natives, while bulk of range stock has been very good and most of it taken by packers while pens have been full of countrymen seeking feeders even at the high prices prevailing and most of them going home empty handed. Monday's transactions were comparatively steady with close of last week on all grades. Tuesday's offerings were liberal. Range stock held steady with Monday as a rule on all classes, while native sheep showed very little change, but native lambs weakened and sold 15¢ to 25¢ lower and closed dull at full strength of the decline. To-day's (Wednesday) receipts being fairly liberal, 22,000, buyers moved very slowly, showing a determination to force a further decline if possible, and it was late in the day before any business had been done, and when stock started to scales it was at 10¢ decline on sheep and yearlings, 10¢ on range lambs and 15¢ to 25¢ on native lambs, and late arrivals had to sell 25¢ to 30¢ below yesterday. No prime range sheep on market to-day, but good to choice lambs were plenty. Quotations: Good to best native wethers, \$5.60 @5.90; good to best range wethers, \$5.50 @5.75; good to best native mutton ewes, \$5.40 @5.60; fair to medium native mutton ewes, \$4.75 @5.25; breeding ewes, \$5.50 @6.25; good to best yearling wethers, \$6 @6.25; feeding grades, \$5.75 @5.90; choice to prime range lambs, \$7.35 @7.50; feeders, \$7.10 @7.15; choice to prime native lambs, \$6.75 @7.15; fair to mediums, \$6 @6.75; culls, \$5 @5.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Aug. 27.

Cattle receipts last week decreased from previous week about 15,000 head. The market opened the week strong to 10¢ higher on nearly all classes, but after Wednesday the market declined and the week closed with all the gain lost, and some grades ranged 10 to 20 cents lower than the close of the previous week. Choice beef steers remained steady throughout the week, top steers sold at \$7.15, bulk at \$5.50 @6.90. Run for the two days this week is 30,000 cattle, including 15,000 head to-day. Market was strong to 10¢ higher yesterday, and is steady to-day. Top steers this week sold at \$7.15 to-day, bulk of steers at \$5.75 @6.90. Cows and heifers are higher again this week, cows at \$2.75 @4.75, heifers up to \$6, calves a quarter higher at \$4 @7, the latter price paid yesterday. Western steers are active and firm and sell at \$4.60 @5.85; bulls steady at \$2.75 @3.90. Run in the quarantine division is beginning to dwindle; run last week only half as large as previous week, and exceptionally light runs have been received in that division so far this week. Stockers and feeders are steady and active, stockers at \$3.50 @4.60, feeders at \$4.50 @5.75. Moderate receipts of cattle are predicted the balance of

this week, in which event a strong, healthy market will rule.

Hog receipts have been very light for the past several weeks, but in spite of the light marketing, the market has had a downward tendency until last Friday, since when the market has made advances each day. Run to-day is 10,000, market 5 to 10¢ higher; top, \$6.30; bulk of sales, \$5.95 @6.25. Receipts last week totaled 36,000 head, a decrease of 7,000 head from previous week. Shipper buyers are on the market daily and give the packers active competition on shipping weights, which at this time bring top prices.

Supply of sheep and lambs is comprised of range stuff mostly. Receipts last week totaled 21,000 head, but in spite of the light marketing, the market closed the week barely steady. Run to-day is 6,000, market strong and active. Lambs are worth \$6.50 @7.35, yearlings up to \$6, wethers at \$5.75, ewes up to \$5.50. There is a strong demand for stock and feeding sheep, a few of which are included in the range offerings.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 27.

While the receipts of cattle are continuing of moderate volume at leading markets, the trade is not responding as it should to this supply condition. However, a late telegram to-day announces that the meat drivers' strike in the East has been settled, and this should be a factor of better terms in the trade. Local receipts to-day were of moderate volume and the good to choice grades of fed steers sold rather slowly at steady to a shade lower prices, while the lighter and cheaper priced kinds held close to steady, this applying to rangers as well as to native offerings. Bulk of steers sold at \$5.50 @6.25, with common to fair light killers ranging at \$4.50 @5.25. Western and grassers sold freely at \$4 @4.40, with one bunch of straight grassers selling at \$5. Fat cows and heifers were slow to about steady, while canning stock sold 10¢ to 15¢ lower than last week. Market for bulls and calves remains unchanged. Stock cattle have been piling up in the yards until there is now about the biggest and best supply on hands noted here this season. Prices for all kinds are around a dime lower than last week and further declines will follow unless there is a picking up in the outside demand.

The market for hogs is very irregular to-day, opening steady to firm for shippers and ruling weak on lower bids from the packers until the middle of the day, after which there was a firming up and the average of prices for the entire crop was a little stronger than on the previous day. While the quality of hogs is seasonably good there is a noted increase in the number of old brood sows being thrown on the market, and this is causing a wider spread in the range of prices. Tops to-day sold at \$6.22½, with bulk at \$5.97½ @6.15.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continue fairly liberal and there is not much change to note in lambs of either fat or feeder grade. The breaking tendency is noted in the market for fat sheep and prices to-day were quoted around a dime lower. There is a good demand for feeding lambs at around \$6.75 @6.90.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, So. Omaha, Aug. 27.

Owing to the very uneven distribution of last week's heavy receipts, the market was decidedly irregular from start to finish, although the trend of prices was unmistakably

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN

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**Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer**

SPECIALTIES—Packinghouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

lower. On the best corn fed beeves as well as on the best rangers, the market held very nearly steady throughout, while on practically everything else there was a decline of about 10¢ to 15¢. Choice dry lot beeves are still quoted up around \$7 or better, and nothing of any consequence has to sell under the \$5 mark. The bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,400-pound beeves are selling around \$5.75 to \$6.40. Fed cows and heifers are quoted at \$4 to \$5.25, but most of the decent grassers are going at \$3 to \$3.75, with canners and cutters at \$2 to \$2.85. Last week's output of stooker and feeder cattle, 13,000 head, was the heaviest so far this season. The demand is keen and prices strong for good weight and quality steers at \$4.75 to \$5.50. Fair to good grades bringing \$4.25 to \$4.75, show little change as compared with ten days ago, but the medium and common grades going at \$2.75 to \$3.75 are generally lower. So far this week the trade has been active and somewhat stronger.

Hogs also sold very unevenly, the average being about the lowest of the season, although the close was not so very much lower than for the week previous. Light hogs of good quality are commanding a large premium, while the coarse, heavy loads are still sadly neglected by all classes of buyers. To-day there were only 7,600 hogs here, and the market was very nearly steady. Tops brought \$6.15, as against \$5.90 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.65 to \$5.85, as against \$5.50 to \$5.70 a week ago.

The feature of the sheep trade last week was the weakness in fat stock and the strength developed in the feeder grades. Supplies fell short of expectations and yet packers did not appear to be overly anxious for the fat stuff at prevailing prices. On the other hand, the demand for feeders was very keen throughout, and prices were stronger. This week supplies have been heavier and the market better all around.

Quotations on killers: Good to choice lambs, \$7 to \$7.25; fair to good lambs, \$6.75 to \$7; good to choice yearling wethers, \$5.75 to \$6; good to choice wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.40; fair to good wethers, \$5 to \$5.15; good to choice ewes, \$5 to \$5.40; fair to good ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; culls and bucks, \$2.50 to \$4. Quotations on feeders: Lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.90; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.90; wethers, \$4.85 to \$5.25; ewes, \$4 to \$4.50.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 26, 1907.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,690	—	1,843	42,171	13,772
Sixtieth street	1,963	60	4,122	3,285	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	14,545
Lehigh Valley	6,118	—	154	2,552	—
Scattering	—	64	125	39	4,350

Totals	12,671	124	6,244	48,047	32,667
Totals last week	11,642	90	7,352	39,204	26,967

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., So. Rovic	441	—
Schwarzschild & S., So. Minnetonka	421	1,000
Schwarzschild & S., So. Philadelphia	—	1,000
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Rovic	400	—
J. Shamburg & Son, So. Minnetonka	400	—
Morris Beef Co., So. Rovic	—	2,400
Morris Beef Co., So. Celtic	—	1,550
Morris Beef Co., So. Philadelphia	—	1,200
Morris Beef Co., So. Teutonic	—	1,700
Swift Beef Co., So. Teutonic	—	1,150
Swift Beef Co., So. Celtic	—	1,750
Armour & Co., So. Philadelphia	—	1,200
Cudahy Packing Co., So. Celtic	—	775
Totals	1,662	13,725
Totals last week	1,768	16,150

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO AUGUST 26, 1907.

Exports from:	Live Cattle.	Live Qrs. of Beef.
New York	1,062	13,725
Boston	1,149	8,656
Philadelphia	1,468	1,250
Montreal	3,516	—
Portland	839	415
Exports to:		
London	3,554	11,456
Liverpool	1,862	12,175
Glasgow	1,230	—
Bristol	530	—
Manchester	197	—
Antwerp	952	—
Totals to all ports	8,296	23,631
Totals to all ports last week	9,397	30,011

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending August 24, 1907:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	31,067
Omaha	13,645
Kansas City	28,657
St. Joseph	12,048
Cudahy	546
Sioux City	2,865
New York & Jersey City	11,133
Fort Worth	1,242
Detroit	805

HOGS.	
Chicago	83,944
Omaha	33,840
Kansas City	81,036
St. Joseph	26,289
Cudahy	6,511
Sioux City	16,210
Ottumwa	11,534
Cedar Rapids	7,349
Bloomington	500
New York & Jersey City	32,667
Fort Worth	2,880
Detroit	3,009

SHEEP.	
Chicago	49,014
Omaha	12,845
Kansas City	16,817
St. Joseph	26,704
Cudahy	505
Sioux City	125
New York & Jersey City	41,047
Detroit	1,951
Wichita	25

GENERAL MARKETS

HOG MARKETS, AUGUST 30.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 18,000; slow; unchanged; \$5.40 to \$5.52.

KANSAS CITY.—No report received.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,500; steady; \$5.50 to \$6.10.

INDIANAPOLIS.—No report received.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 4,250; 10¢ to 15¢ lower; all grades \$6.50; pigs \$6.90 to \$7.

CLEVELAND.—No report received.

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9 to \$9.05; city steam, \$8.75; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.60; do., South America, tcs., \$10.10; kegs at \$11.50; compound, \$8.62 to \$8.77.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.—Beef, extra India mess, 92s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 34s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 51s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 51s. 6d.; do. short ribs, 53s. 6d.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 52s.; do., 45 to 50 lbs., 49s. 6d.; backs, 43s. 6d.; bellies, 40s. 6d. Tallow, 31s. Turpentine, 41s. 6d. Rosin, common, 11s. 7½d. Lard, spot, fine Western, tierces, 45s.; American refined, pails, 44s. 9d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new, 55s. 6d.; old 65s.; do. colored, 57s. for new and 67s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 35s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 30s. Linseed (London), La Plata, August and September at 42s. 9d.; Calcutta, August and September at 43s. 9d. Linseed oil (London), 23s. 9d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the week under review has been rather quiet and what little business there was has been done at prices ruling last week. Stocks of oleo oil both here and abroad are increasing, as the consumptive demand in Europe is less on account of the unsatisfactory condition of the butter markets over there. Stocks of natural butter, especially of the lower grades, are very heavy in Europe and slow of sale. Neutral lard is weaker and considerable business has been done this week at a heavy concession in price.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 29.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c. basis 48

per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½¢ to 1¾¢ per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.35 per 100 lbs., bbls., 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 5¼¢ to 5½¢ per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88 to 92 per cent., at 6¼¢ to 6½¢ per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 6¼¢ per lb., and in bbls., 7½¢ per lb.; green olive oil, 75c., and yellow 75 to 80c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6¼¢ to 6½¢ per lb.; saponified red oil, 6¼¢ and elaine oil, 48c. per gal.; Caylon coconut oil, 8¼¢ to 8½¢, and Cochon grade, 9½¢ to 9¾¢ per lb.; cottonseed oil, 56c. per gal.; corn oil, 6c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hogsheads, 6¼¢ per lb.; edible tallow in tierces, 7¼¢ per lb.; oleo stearine, 8½¢ to 8¾¢ per lb.; house grease, 6 to 6¼¢ per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 6 to 6½¢ per lb.; brown grease, 5¼¢ to 6c. per lb.; light bone grease, 6¼¢ to 6½¢ per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

After the decline of the day before through September liquidation, especially of pork, the market to-day opens somewhat firmer. The speculation is light.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opens at least steady and is, in instances, rather firmer, although ruling quiet. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, September at 54 to 55c.; October at 50¼¢ to 50¾¢; November at 42½¢ to 43¼¢; December at 40¼¢ to 40¾¢; January at 39¼¢ to 40¼¢; March at 39½¢ to 41c. Immediately after the "call" a small advance in prices. Sales, 200 bbls. prime yellow November at 42¾¢; 300 do. at 43c.; 100 bbls. October at 50¾¢, and prices, September at 54¼¢ to 54½¢; October at 50¾¢; November at 43 to 43¼¢; March at 40 to 40¾¢.

Tallow.

There have been no sales for the week of New York city hhds., which is offered at 6¼¢, and has 6½¢ bid. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 6¼¢.

Oleo Stearine.

Nothing new to the market from the features in the review.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Aug. 29.—The firmer feeling in the market which we mentioned in our last report of the 2nd inst. continued to develop until last Monday it almost took on the shape of a boom. August on that day sold as high as 56c., September 55c., November 44c., December 41½¢, and January 40½¢. Around these prices considerable quantities changed hands privately at prices understood to be still higher than what was paid on the Exchange. This, however, proved to be the culmination of the upward movement, and since then there has been a sagging off or almost a slump in prices all around, to-day's prices showing a decline of around 2c. from the top, market closing rather easy. During the first part of the upward movement Europe showed herself a rather free buyer but the demand from there has since dropped out entirely.

In crude oil the transactions have also been on a more liberal scale than for some time past, the present prices here apparently having proved rather tempting for some of the mills. On the whole, however, the dealings in crude oil are nothing near the extent to what they ought to be at this time of the year.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, August, 55c. sales; September, 54¼¢ bid, 55c. asked; October, 50¼¢ bid, 50¾¢ asked; November, 42½¢ bid, 43c. asked; December, 40c. bid, 40½¢ asked; January, 39¼¢ bid, 40c. asked; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 59½¢; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 58c.

Retail Section

BUTCHER'S PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

Whether a butcher or meat dealer should share his profits with his employees is a question which has lately been given quite a good deal of attention in the trade. There have been differing opinions, and it is safe to say that the majority of butchers on first consideration would not hesitate to condemn the plan. They could not see why good wages and fair treatment was not enough payment for any benchmark. A little careful study and some observation of the plan where it has been tried might cause them to change their minds.

A striking instance of the success of the profit-sharing plan in a meat establishment is seen in New York City, in what is probably the largest retail meat shop in the world, the Harlem Packing House. Richard Webber has for many years followed the practice of giving his employees a week's salary extra every six months as a bonus for steady work and faithful service.

Recently he determined to enlarge this plan, since it had worked so well. On January 1 last he put in force a regular profit-sharing plan by which every employee who has been in his service for a year gets a dividend based on the time he has been at work during a six-months period. The steady workers, those who take no time off, get more than those who do not keep at it regularly. A fifth of the earnings of the establishment is set aside for this dividend fund, and out of it the dividends are paid.

The first semi-annual dividend was just recently distributed and it amounted to about two and a half weeks' extra salary in six months for those who had been at work regularly. This showing, in the face of unfavorable conditions in the meat trade for making profits, is considered a remarkably good one. Mr. Webber attributes at least a part of this good showing to the zeal, economy and honesty of his employees.

He believes he can make more and save more by taking his employees into partnership this way, and the first half-year of the experiment seems to have proved that he is right. It is unnecessary to add that his employees are greatly delighted with the experiment and are satisfied to have it continue on the same basis.

CANADIANS FOR PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Winnipeg, Manitoba, has resolved unanimously that the only salvation of the meat trade is a public slaughter house, where all butchers and packers may be compelled to kill their stock. They believe it "the one means of restoring public confidence," and that it "would result in ensuring a better price to the farmer and cheaper meat to the consumer." The Winnipeg butchers have evidently failed to observe the effect of their plan on their British brethren. Talk of a "public abattoir" is like a red rag to the British meat trader. They have experienced its utter impracticability.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

SOLOMON DECIDES BUTCHER'S CASE.

A decision worthy of Solomon was rendered last week in a case in the Rhode Island Superior Court where complaint had been made against an abattoir at Cranston, R. I., as a public nuisance. An injunction was asked for against the operation of the slaughter house, on the ground that the noises and odors were annoying and dangerous to the health of neighbors. The court ruled that the abattoir was not a nuisance and refused to suppress it, but decided that it must be conducted without the noises and smells complained of. Under the court's order the butcher is said to be looking for animals which make no noise when killed, and which have no blood or entrails to give off odors when removed.

POINTS FOR BOSSES AND BENCHMEN.

Make your employer's interest your own and you will never have occasion to complain.

Get after the profit. Make something on everything you sell, and push hardest on the goods that pay best.

Besides taking a wise man to make money, it takes a wise one to keep it.

If you would expect promotion make your work attract favorable attention.

Pay good wages to your clerks. Remember that you do not give something for nothing and you cannot expect other people to do differently. It is poor economy to pay ten dollars to a six-dollar assistant.

Good help is costly, but not so expensive as poor journeymen. Good service is worth what it costs. It takes money out of the till, but it puts more back in.

Wait on customers in their order, but never be so busy that you cannot give a cheerful word to the newcomer, with a promise of attention in a minute or two.—Butchers' and Stockgrowers' Journal.

WANT A GOOD MAN?

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

In a fire which destroyed part of the business section at Exeter, Neb., the meat market of Rodford & Gabriel was destroyed.

The meat market of J. M. Meyer, at Fairburg, Neb., was destroyed by fire; loss \$1,500.

Ellis & Heitzman, meat dealers at Burlington, N. J., will engage in the wholesale meat business on September 1.

The Archbold & Scudder Company, of Westfield, N. J., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to deal in meats, provisions and groceries, etc., by W. Archbold, G. M. Scudder and G. H. Archbold.

Maurice Wrenn, doing business as the Wrenn Provision Company, Somerville, Mass., has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of three creditors whose claims amount to \$1,926.

The death is reported of John Friedmann, a member of the firm of Friedmann Brothers, meat dealers at St. Paul, Minn.

The meat market of O. W. Keith at Port Arthur, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

E. L. Knowlton, a retired meat dealer of Providence, R. I., died last week.

The meat market of Charles Gronbach at Hamilton, O., has been damaged by fire.

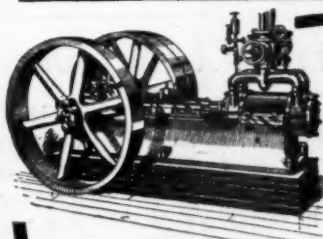
The Tacoma Meat Company has filed a certificate of ownership in the county clerk's office at Tacoma, Wash., stating that William Larkin is president; M. E. Hubbard, treasurer, and J. F. Fitch, secretary.

The butcher business at Laurium, Mich., formerly owned by Henry Phege has been transferred to the Lake Superior Meat Market Company.

The meat market of I. Friedman at Schenectady, N. Y., has been slightly damaged by fire.

The Knott's Grocery and Meat Market Company, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has filed articles of incorporation, giving its capital stock as \$25,000. The officers are: Fred S. Luff, president; John W. Eakins, vice-president and manager, and James A. Eakins, secretary.

L. J. Katz, for many years engaged in the meat business on Wealthy avenue, Detroit,



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FACTORY
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CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.

182-188 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

Mich., has accepted a position as manager of the Dettenthaler meat department.

H. U. Johnson and Robert Rae are opening a new meat market at Port Orchard, Wash.

John T. Sim has admitted a partner in his meat business at Peru, Neb., and the firm is now Sim & Kiser.

E. C. Temple has purchased the meat business of A. H. Hale at Central City, Neb.

Pimper & Bierbaum have opened a new butcher shop at Howells, Neb.

J. T. Hookstra has been succeeded in the meat business at Creighton, Neb., by Hookstra & Ladd.

Robins & Company, of Schiller, Wash., have opened a new meat market at Waterville, Wash.

Wilkinson & Folz have purchased the meat market of Nelson & Hallberg at Nampa, Ida.

Gorman & Clary have started a new butcher shop at Moore, Mont.

Kovacic & Rubar have sold out their meat market at Butte, Mont., to John Girard.

L. F. Kirchan has disposed of his meat market at Davenport, Wash., to Fred Fisher.

C. A. Wasen has resumed the meat business at Spokane, Wash.

Evens Bros. & Company have succeeded to the meat business of C. A. Angal & Company at Chesaw, Wash.

E. B. Conant has purchased the meat market of W. S. Smith at Tacoma, Wash.

Smith & Farmer are just opening up a new butcher shop at Canyonville, Ore.

Heisler Brothers have purchased the Peoples' Meat Market at Dufur, Ore.

Graves & Harrison have been succeeded in the meat business at Enterprise, Ore., by Price & Homan.

The Grande Ronde Meat Company, of La Grande, Ore., has been incorporated.

Johnson & Smith have succeeded Gust. Johnson in the meat business at Troy, Ida.

Doswald, Foster & Beachley have succeeded R. F. Doswald in the grocery and meat business at Great Falls, Mont.

D. B. Kennedy has sold out his meat business at Belgrade, Mont., to Yates & White.

J. M. Hutson & Son have purchased the meat market of Ball & Brown at Glendale, Ore.

The death is reported of J. P. Kilgore, of the meat and grocery firm of Kilgore & Pierce at Kansas City, Mo.

Miller Brothers have sold out their grocery and meat business at Union, Okla., to Dan Sweeney.

Mr. Harold has purchased the interest of Mr. Downs in the meat business at Corning, Ark.

Fire destroyed the meat market of J. Lyons at Steelton, Mich.

The meat market of S. Tamber, at 1541 avenue A, was slightly damaged by fire on August 27.

SYRACUSE BUTCHERS INSTALLED.

State President E. F. O'Neill of the United Master Butchers of America has installed the following officers of the local association at Syracuse, N. Y.: P. Drescher, president; A. Hoffman, Jr., treasurer; F. M. Munsey, secretary. The Syracuse association is a live organization with a big membership and is doing good work in the interest of the trade.

DEATH OF NELSON MORRIS.

(Concluded from page 14.)

The younger generation of packers, to whom he and his two fellow-pioneers left such a rich legacy, did his memory honor in every way possible. The American Meat Packers' Association, representing officially the great American meat industry, sent the following telegram which was among hundreds of others received:

New York, August 27.

Mrs. Nelson Morris,
Chicago, Ill.

We extend our sincere condolence in your sorrow. We mourn the passing of one of our greatest leaders.

AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.
George L. McCarthy, Secretary.

Louis F. Swift, head of the great Swift house, was quoted as follows:

"Nelson Morris was engaged in business at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, from the time of their establishment in 1865 at the present location. Besides being largely interested in the packing business, he was a very prominent factor and took great interest in the raising of livestock. He was personally well known to hundreds of stock raisers in the west, as well as being on friendly terms with probably every man engaged in business at the Union Stock Yards, and to all of these and his many other friends his death will be felt as a personal loss and will cause great sorrow in different section of this great country.

"While Mr. Morris had for the last few years divested himself of the care of the details of the operations of the large corporation with which he was connected, he never lost his interest in business affairs, and especially in the livestock traffic at the Stock Yards, where he was up to the time of his last illness a familiar figure and participant in the transactions which are carried on there so extensively, and his cheery conversation and kindly countenance will be sadly missed by all who knew him."

Murdo Mackenzie, president of the American National Livestock Association, and representative of the great livestock interests of the country, said:

"Personally I will say that I feel very keenly and with utmost sorrow the death of our old friend Nelson Morris. I feel, too, that I can speak for the livestock producers the country over and truthfully when I say that the death of no single individual in business life in America could be more widely deplored by them. He was one of us and he made us know it and feel it whenever he met us. He was untiring in his watchfulness and energy to protect and further the interests of cattle producers. He has helped them in many a serious situation.

"Thousands of feeders and ranchers the country over have known of the personal in-

fluence for good of Nelson Morris in the trade at the great markets. He has for a quarter of a century been a great factor in the export cattle trade, as well as affording in his packinghouse a market for such classes as were not suited to the foreign trade. His liberality as a buyer on bad markets has been well known. Every cattle raiser may well feel the death of Nelson Morris as a serious personal loss. He was the last of the old-time packers and it is not too much to say the 'noblest Roman of them all.'"

PACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS IN CHINA.

Vice-Consul-General H. B. Baugh reports that the demand for American packinghouse products in Canton, China, both among the foreigners and the Chinese, has fallen off very considerably since the alleged disclosures in connection with the packinghouses in Chicago. He adds:

"There has never been a great demand for such goods in this section of China, the number of foreigners being small. The Chinese do not eat such goods, and are not likely to cultivate a taste for them to any considerable extent. An agent with samples might open up a good field if he were ready to spend a considerable sum at the start while cultivating a taste among the Chinese, but even then it would be the wealthy classes only who could afford to buy, the mass of the people being too poor to purchase more than the necessities of life. American wares supply what demand there is, though practically the sole agency is a foreign firm in Shameen, the foreign settlement. It becoming quite the thing for a Chinese hotel or eating house to advertise foreign food, and an energetic salesman might possibly take advantage of this feeling to further the sale of packinghouse products."

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	6,000	2,000
Kansas City	500	2,500	
South Omaha	250	6,000	500

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1907.

Chicago	23,000	21,000	18,000
Kansas City	15,000	5,000	4,000
South Omaha	6,000	4,000	18,000

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1907.

Chicago	7,000	17,000	18,000
Kansas City	15,000	12,000	4,000
South Omaha	5,500	8,000	19,000
St. Louis	4,500	7,500	4,000

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1907.

Chicago	22,000	25,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	9,000	5,000
South Omaha	5,000	8,000	17,000

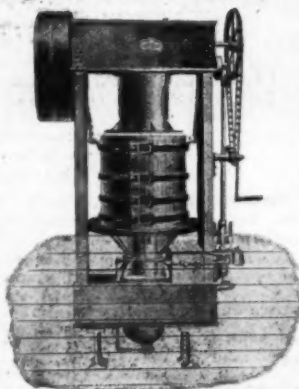
THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1907.

Chicago	5,000	26,000	20,000
Kansas City	8,000	7,000	3,000
South Omaha	4,000	9,000	3,500

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1907.

Chicago	1,500	17,000	9,000
Kansas City	3,500	3,500	2,000
Omaha	1,500	8,500	2,000

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**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.**

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

The annual picnic and outing of the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers will take place on Sunday, September 15th, at Astoria Schuetzen Park, Broadway and Steinway avenue, Astoria, L. I. Prize bowling and games of all descriptions will be features.

Charles S. Pond, of the S. P. Pond Company, Keokuk, Iowa, one of the biggest poultry, egg and butter firms in the country, was in New York this week with Mrs. Pond on his return from the Jamestown Exposition. While here he was the guest of J. L. Van Neste of the Conron Bros. Company on several motor trips about the metropolis.

Julius Harburger, a well-known hide and skin importer with offices at No. 27 Ferry street, died this week at his summer home in Cedarhurst, Long Island. He was 44 years old. Mr. Harburger was born in Germany and came to this country when but a small boy. He obtained employment with a hide and leather establishment and grew up in the trade. For 30 years he was identified with the industry in this city.

The annual outing of Bloomingdale Germania Butcher Guard No. 1 was held last Sunday at Heimann's Park, Greenpoint avenue, Woodside, L. I. The weather was perfect and there was a great crowd in attendance, both of the members of the guard and their families, and their hosts of friends all over the greater city. Captain Peter Clemens was in his glory as chief entertainer and had able assistance from Mrs. Clemens and other members of the committee. The affair was a big success.

A "yellow" newspaper man mistook a meeting of the East Side branch of the United Master Butchers' Association at Terrace Garden Monday night for an "indignation" meeting of stockholders of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, and out of his fertile imagination proceeded to weave a story of protest against an alleged absorption of the butchers' company by other packers. There was absolutely no truth in the story, according to the butchers whose names were mentioned. But the "yellow" journal did not deny the report; "yellow" newspapers never retract.

BACK OF MEAT TEAMSTERS' STRIKE IS BROKEN

The teamsters employed by New York City packers and wholesale butchers who went on strike last Thursday are still out. The prospects are that they will stay out. The meat men have been engaging and breaking in new drivers as rapidly as possible, and it is their announced intention to have nothing more to do with the union. Some of the union men have applied for their jobs and have been taken back. Others would not be taken back under any circumstances. The police are giving the employers ample protection, and business goes on as usual.

The teamsters struck because their employers insisted on submitting disputed points to arbitration. On practically all other points under discussion the employers conceded the demands of the men. But though the arbitration clause has been in the agreement for several years, the drivers wanted to cut it out this year. Their plan was to have disputes referred to a committee of one union man and one employer; if they could not agree the matter was to be "referred back to the union for settlement."

Such a preposterous proposal meant nothing else than that the union would run the busi-

ness of the employers. The employers were willing to arbitrate, but the drivers refused, as they knew arbitration would destroy their domination of the meat teaming business. Their stand against arbitration lost them any sympathy they might have had from the public. Even other unions in the trade did not give them the support they expected. The result was that their strike movement collapsed in a very few days.

Attempts were made by state authorities and others at "conciliation." In reply to all these Chairman W. H. Noyes of the employers' committee made answer similar to the following:

At a meeting of the Wholesale Butchers Employers' Association the proposition advanced by Mr. Reagan for a Committee of the Association to meet a committee of the Teamsters' Union to discuss differences was presented. While Mr. Reagan's offer of mediation on behalf of the State Department of Labor is appreciated by the Association, nevertheless the Association was unanimously of the opinion that their former employees have no longer any claims which can be the subject of arbitration or even further consideration.

The employers in this Association are al-



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ways willing to listen to any alleged grievances from men in their employ. By their own acts in rejecting our offer of arbitration of differences when they were in our employ, and finally in leaving our employ without notice, the members of the Teamsters' Union have withdrawn themselves and their representatives from the consideration of the Association.

W. H. NOYES,
Chairman Executive Committee.

In the first few days of the strike there was some disturbance due chiefly to the hoodlum element. The union officers held their men well in check; they knew lawlessness would only make their cause more hopeless. There were some strikers who got beyond control and assaulted non-union drivers, but for the most part the attacks on wagons and men were made by outsiders—the class which reads the "yellow" newspapers and is incited by these newspapers to rioting. The police quickly suppressed the disturbers, however, and by the middle of this week public interest in the strike had very largely died out. Acting Captain Casey had a large force of police, mounted and on foot, to guard wagons and buildings, and they soon showed the trouble-makers that they meant business.

The wholesalers were materially helped in keeping business moving by the willingness shown by retail butchers to call at abattoirs with their own wagons and carry their meat home. The retailers could sympathize with the wholesalers in this instance, since they have been the victims of petty "graft" at the hands of the union drivers for years. It is a well-known fact that a retail butcher, in order to get quick service from many of these union drivers, must hand them a dollar every time they make a delivery. Such grafting naturally did not come to the notice of the teamsters' employers; if it had, it is doubtful if it could have been stopped under the old system of union domination.

Many of the drivers are honest and faithful men, and these the employers are glad to take back. But they consider themselves well rid of this particular brand of union bossism.

DEATH OF HIRAM HOLLIS.

Hiram H. Hollis, one of the oldest members of the livestock commission trade in New York, died on Saturday at his home, on West 60th street, at the age of 57 years. Mr. Hollis was injured in an accident about a year ago, and his death was indirectly the result. His body was interred in the Hollis family plot at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston. Mr. Hollis was a brother of George W. Hollis, manager of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Company, and a cousin of N. E. Hollis, director of Swift & Company, and the intimate associate of the late Edwin C. Swift. Hiram Hollis was a familiar and popular figure at the 60th street yards for many years, and he will be sadly missed.

CONRON'S FLATIRON BUILDING.

The meat trade whose houses in the Gansevoort market district front the new Chelsea docks on the North River front between 13th and 14th streets, will not have an uninterrupted view of docks and river. There is a triangular plot of ground at the corner of 14th street and 10th avenue opposite the meat boxes which is owned by the Conron Bros. Company, owners of the block in which the meat houses are located. Conron Brothers intend to erect a six-story "flat-iron"

building on this plot, which has 100 feet frontage on 10th avenue and about 40 feet on 14th street. The building will be a handsome fireproof structure, and will be leased either for hotel or office purposes. The owners have not yet decided on the final details of the plans. The meat men would not mind a good hotel located so conveniently.

BUTCHER WORKMEN LEAVE UNION.

The butcher workmen of New York, Brooklyn and Newark formerly affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, the national labor union organization which has conducted recent packinghouse strikes, have severed all connection with that organization and will hereafter act independently. They have thus followed the example of the Benchmen's Association of Retail Butchers, who have no affiliations with labor unionism, but are remarkably successful in taking care of their own interests.

The joint board of the United Butcher Workmen of Greater New York, embracing unions in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Newark, has been organized as the central local body for these workmen, who include employees of local packing and slaughtering plants, etc., as well as some retail employees. The men remember how they were used as catspaws for the Western strikers in the trouble a few years ago, when they were called out and lost their jobs, though they were receiving high wages and were well satisfied. They do not propose that the same thing shall happen again.

MORRIS FEEDS THE NAVY.

The local staff of Morris & Company were busy this week filling a big meat order for the United States Navy. They loaded some 400,000 pounds of beef and 20,000 pounds of mutton on the United States refrigerator ship Glacier for the use of the battleship squadron now at practice near Provincetown, Mass.

BEEF PRICES IN NEW YORK.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending August 24th averaged 8.81 cents per pound.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Abzug, M., 163 Orchard; J. Reitman.
Bosco, F., 243 E. 28th; H. Brand.
Beyerle, F., 264 W. 11th; J. Haberman.
Braendle, M., 459-61 Wendover ave.; United Dressed Beef Company.
Farinelli, F., 25 Cornelia; H. Brand.
Friedman, J., 28 Broome; H. Brand.
Fuhrmann, J., 200 Ave. B; G. F. Jassle.
Greenberg & Solomon, 82 Rivington; J. Levy.
Hacker, T., 414 E. 6th; T. Sellar.
Jacobowitz, R., 29 Pitt; A. Krell.
Klein, J., 125 Lewis; United Dressed Beef Company.
Kuper, D., 500 W. 159th; United Dressed Beef Company.
Lauter, I., 103 Goerck; United Dressed Beef Company.
Lubitch, S., 1384 2nd ave.; United Dressed Beef Company.
Leibowitz, M., 355 Madison; R. Mendelson.

Newman, H. L., 214 E. 10th; F. Lesser.
Oberstein, A., 196 Eldridge; H. Brand.
Parnes, S., 103 W. 60th; H. Brand.
Schechter, M., 249 E. 10th; H. Brand.
Soraka, S., 234 E. 7th; H. Brand.
Siegel, H., 30 W. 137th; H. Brand.
Scianno, R., 38 Spring; H. Brand.
Sussman, S., Pitt; H. Brand.
Schneider, H. H., 231 Southern Boulevard; United Dressed Beef Company.
Tamperino, R., 139 W. Houston; H. Brand.
Weiss, L., 326 E. 81st; H. Brand.
Weiss, L., 312 E. 93d; H. Brand.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Blank, Morris, 198 South 1st; J. Levy.
Golden, Sam, 341 Hopkinson Ave.; Levy Bros.
Hitner, Abr., 477 Sackman; Levy Bros.
Levitas, Benj., 193 McKibben; J. Levy.
Sabu, And., 181 Wythe Ave.; J. Levy.
Trapane, Tony, 906 Flushing Ave.; H. Brand.
Tankleasky, Saml, 459 Bushwick Ave.; Darling & Co.
Zalzman, M., 325 Wallabout; J. Levy.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Brodit, F., 384-85 West; T. F. Farrell.
De Palma, A. & L., 125 Mulberry; S. Capo.
Goldman, R., 119 W. 24th; B. Folk.
Hecker & Schwartz, 56 Rutgers; R. M. Schwartz.
Khirehian, P., 510 W. 29th; F. Herzog.
Kohn, A., 72d St. & Ave A; A. Holzer.
Richard & Kalchheim, 233 Rivington; M. Roth.
Schacter, A., 396 2d Ave.; H. Stepner.
Cohen, S., 63 E. 11th; J. Adler.
Dow, E. D., 100 William; L. Barth & Son.
Hapworth & Burke, 641 6th Ave.; M. O'Neill.
King, L. L. & A. M., 25 W. 134th; J. Halbrun.
Liberman & Sheflin, 75-77 Rivington; J. Cohn.
Moresco, A., 786 6th Ave.; L. Cervasco.
Olcese, L., 522 Broome; A. L. M. Bullowa.
Pentenrieder, H., 127 Lenox Ave.; N. Radus.
Rhorlich, C., 506 E. 12th; H. Levin.
Spieler, W., 155 W. 23d; M. O'Neill.
Ziegler, E. B., 144 Columbus Ave.; M. B. Ryer.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Case, J. M., 102 W. 44th; I. J. Greinwood.
Capo, S., 125 Mulberry; A. & L. De Palma.
Levin, A., 2527 Amsterdam Ave.; S. Fischer.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Albino, Guiseppe, 1256 Gates Ave.; A. Battaglia.
Cascio, S., 792 Metropolitan Ave.; B. Mendolia.
Fernandez, J. da Cruz, 20 Hamilton Ave.; M. Selva.
Gottlieb, Joseph & Tini, 1041 Gates Ave.; Margt Lang.
Heister, Wm. E., 758 Broadway; J. Fitter.
Lindstrom, G., 69 Flatbush Ave.; Harriet L. Bloomfield.
Pedersen, Anton, 214 39th; S. Heymann.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Greenfield, A. S., 241 Moore; F. Greenfield.
Meltzer, Morris, 307 William; Abraham Koshar.

NO CHICAGO DRIVERS' STRIKE.

The difficulty between Chicago packing-house teamsters and their employers, which has been hanging fire for some time, and which has threatened to end in a strike on several occasions, was finally settled this week, when representatives of the packers and drivers got together and came to an agreement. The packers agreed to increase the wages of the drivers one cent an hour and also agreed to changes in working rules. The drivers accepted the offers and all trouble was ended.

